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NORTH GEORGIA TURNS OUT TO GIVE BRYAN ROUSING RECEPTION

Splendid Outpouring of People To Hear the Democratic Orator at Gainesville Yesterday Morning.

ANOTHER SPLENDID SPEECH

The Money Question Was Treated by Bryan at Length.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Principles of the Declaration Were Applied to Governmental Problems—Great Day at Gainesville—Livingston One of the Speakers.

By Jos: Ohl.

Gainesville, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—North Georgia gave enthusiastic greeting to democracy's leader today. Hon. William J. Bryan was the guest of the Gainesville chautauqua, and to meet him, there came the people of Hall and all the counties in this section of the state in large numbers. The day was a great success in every respect. The speech in the auditorium of the Gainesville Female college was, of course, the principal event of the day, but there were other features of interest to all the visitors. After the speaking an elegant dinner was given Colonel Bryan, Governor Candler and a number of other distinguished visitors at Yonah hall, one of the handsome buildings of the institute, and after that the afternoon was spent in sightseeing. Colonel Bryan left for Atlanta at 8 o'clock on his way to Columbus, O.

The Arrival at Gainesville.

Colonel Bryan reached Gainesville on the morning train from Atlanta. He was accompanied on the trip up by Congressman Livingston, of the fifth district, and Congressman Howard, of the eighth. On the arrival of the train the visitors were met by Governor Candler, the president and directors of the chautauqua, the mayor and council and by the governor's staff, which acted as special escort for Colonel Bryan, and by the members of the reception committee. A large number of the most prominent citizens of Gainesville were on hand as members of this committee, and besides those there was a large crowd gathered out of curiosity to see the great leader. A procession was formed, headed by the Gainesville band, the line of march leading through the principal streets of the splendid little city to the institute grounds. The streets were crowded all the way and Bryan was continuously cheered.

At the college grounds there was another big crowd. The party stopped first at Yonah hall for a short rest, and after that Colonel Bryan, under the escort of Governor Candler and the reception committee, walked over to the auditorium.

This was crowded to its fullest capacity when, a little before noon, the party reached there. Between two thousand and three thousand people were crowded into the building, which, while not as largo as that at Barnesville, is one of the most artistic and beautiful I have ever seen. When Colonel Bryan appeared there was a great outburst of enthusiastic applause—a greeting calculated to make any man feel very proud.

The Governor's Introduction.

As the party took places on the stage, Colonel Bryan sat with Governor Candler, Congressman Livingston and Congressman Howard. Professor Van Hoose, the president of this splendid college and the inspiration of the chautauqua, acted as master of ceremonies. On the stage there were a number of other prominent Georgians—Judge Estes and Judge Russell, Solicitor Charters, Colonel Howard Thompson, Colonel Fletcher Johnson, Mayor Gaston, Colonel Sam Dunlap, Colonel H. H. Dean, Hon. Lindsay Johnson, of Rome, and a number of members of the governor's staff.

No time was wasted in preliminaries. The band played "Dixie," and as it finished Governor Candler rose from his chair and walked to the front of the stage. He was given an ovation. The governor "runs well" at his home at all times, whether there is an election on or not, and this demonstration showed it.

He presented Colonel Bryan in one of the most appropriate little speeches I have ever heard. His theme was that when a great emergency comes, providence raises up a leader to meet it. He referred by way of illustration to such notable examples as Luther and Calvin, as Cromwell and Napoleon, as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson; and he spoke of the great crisis which brought to the front Bryan as the leader of the masses in the conflict with the classes—"the man for whom there were polled a greater number of the unbought votes of his countrymen than have ever been cast for any other candidate for president in the history of our country. The governor's reference to the distinguished son of Nebraska brought out round after round of applause, and it was some time before Colonel Bryan was allowed to begin his speech.

He Knows Georgia's Governor.

In opening he paid a handsome compliment to Governor Candler. "I rejoice with you," he said, "that you have in the executive chair a man whose heart is right and whose courage is equal to the purity of his heart." Colonel Bryan referred to a text from which he had once heard preached a sermon which had always made an impression on him—"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." "What we need," he went on to say, "is not so much brilliancy or oratory or other showy qualities, as men in charge of public affairs whose hearts are honest."

With this preliminary, Colonel Bryan began the discussion of affairs political and governmental, setting forth at length and with interesting detail his views on the trust and imperialism problems. In this portion of his address he followed identically the lines, though not always the language, as in his Barnesville speech, which was reported in detail in yesterday's Constitution.

He dwelt at some length on the questions of taxation and the money question, making application of the great principles of the declaration of independence to these very live and important questions. His address was listened to with close attention and was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. It was a great address and was given the reception worthy of it.

Is an Optimist.

In this portion of his address Colonel Bryan said:

"I am an optimist. I believe in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people; I believe them capable of solving aright every question that confronts them. If they make mistakes, I know that to 'err is human,' but that mistakes are really the means by which we learn, and that our people have sufficient intelligence to make a good use of the mistakes which they do make and that our stumbling blocks may really be our stepping stones to higher grounds. (Applause.)

"In the discussion of public questions, it is impossible to be entirely non-partisan, and if I were to attempt to discuss public questions in such a way as to conceal my own party affiliations or my own views, I am afraid I would make a miserable failure, because some of you already know to what party I belong and some of you have already heard something of the views which I entertain; and even if you do not agree with me, I do not believe you will think the less of me if I present the views which I have with the earnestness and with positiveness entertained, not because I think I am infallible, but because I want you to consider them—not because I present them, but to weigh them and adopt them if they are good and reject them if they are bad.

Four Great Fundamental Truths.

"Is there any principle so fundamental in the discussion of public questions that all can accept it as a foundation upon which to build? Yes, and it is founded on the declaration of independence, and it reads that all men are created equal. That is the fundamental priciple which underlies our government. Jefferson, when he wrote that document, said in a few words all that can be said about the principles of our form of government. Jefferson, when he wrote that document, set before the world the four great fundamental truths, the most fundamental being the one which I have stated; but with that were three others. First, he said that all men are created equal; second, that they are endowed with inalienable rights; third, that governments are established among men to preserve, to secure to them, these inalienable rights, and fourth, that governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed. The declaration of independence is the alpha and omega of democracy, and there is not a question before the public today which I am not willing to have settled by the application to that question of these fundamental principles. The trouble is we differ upon the application of these principles, and when we get together on an occasion like this we should compare our ideas in order that we might see which is right in his position.

If Right, Success Is Certain.

"We had a campaign in 1896—a campaign in which a majority in this audience was disappointed in results. I was somewhat disappointed myself (laughter), as I recall the occasion, because it is in my own recollection. (Laughter). And yet I was not grievously disappointed, because I have got a profound conviction that that which is right will triumph, and that if we were right in our positions, we shall yet triumph, and that if we were not right, I would not have us triumph. (Great applause.)

"When I say that I can glory in the defeat of every principle that I hold dear if the defeat of that principle brings welfare to my country, I am unselfish. I am selfish when I tell you that I would rather that my opponent should bring good to my country rather than that I should bring evil. I am selfish because I am going to live in this country, and my children will live after me, and I would be short-sighted indeed if I preferred to bring harm to my country, which would mean to myself and to my children and others.

"If we prove to have been right in our contentions in 1896, the victory will only be more pleasant when it comes, and the more permanent; and if our opponents prove by practice that they were wrong, it would have been better for them to have been defeated and to have had the correctness of our principles proven by our triumph than to have had the fault of their principles proven by their triumph.

"I believe that these great questions will be worked out, and that in the course of time we shall apply to every question before the country these principles, and settling it right, settle it for all time. Let me apply this fundamental principle to a few questions. I am only going to touch on four or five. There are a great many, and yet there is so much to touch on them that handling four or five I shall have to talk very briefly.

Taxation Ever Before Us.

"Take the subject of taxation that is ever before us. Some questions come and go, but the subject of taxation, like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever. The only question which we must decide is the method by which the government shall secure from the people that support which is necessary to the economical maintenance of the government. Is there any method which can guide us in the collection of taxes? I affirm that there is, and that is that each citizen shall contribute to the support of his government in proportion to the benefits received from his government. Is there any man who would not be willing to contribute to the support of the government which protects him and contribute in proportion to the benefits received? If there is any such man, he is

Continued on Sixth Page.

APPALLING DEATH LIST FOLLOWS BIGGEST FLOOD IN TEXAS HISTORY

100 Lives Known To Be Lost and Unless Help Comes in the Next Few Hours 800 People Will Perish.

BRAZOS VALLEY A WILDERNESS

Fertile and Prosperous Country Turned Into District of Horrors.

LOSS MAY GO TO $15,000,000

Railroad Bridges and Telegraph Wires Washed Away—Farmers Engaged in Saving Their Live Stock. Help Is Demanded at Once.

Houston, Tex., July 5.—A correspondent has just returned from a voyage through the flood districts. The half has not been told of the havoc wrought. The disaster is so appalling that description is not possible. After this flood will come sickness undoubtedly, and what a week ago was the fairest part of Texas is now almost a Godforsaken wilderness.

The waters of the Brazos have for six days covered its valley a depth of from six to thirty feet; where a week ago there were on every hand fields of cotton and corn and thousands of acres of watermelons and cantaloupes, today there is slime all over the vegetation. The carcasses are found of cows, mules, pigs, dogs and cats, mayhap human beings, for many are missing.

Our party left Bryan at sunrise yesterday morning, going to the Navasoto bottoms and to a point about three miles from Millican. Here we encountered everywhere an overflow from the Navasoto, which spread out fully two miles on either side of the Houston and Texas Central track. Everything is under water from two to seventeen feet. It looked on all sides like a great lake, and the water was so high that for a vast area it completely submerged the telegraph and telephone poles along the line. In truth, portions of the Navasoto bottoms are even now a perfect sea, extending four or five miles wide at certain points.

Hundreds of Houses Submerged.

I saw hundreds of houses there totally submerged, and as many more were swept from their foundations and destroyed. The planters of the bottoms are still moving their help and whatever is left of their stock to places where they can be cared for. They are all nobly helping each other, and taking refuge wherever they can, some of them seeking safety on housetops.

All the planters stated that the outside world has no conception of the losses incurred by the destruction of crop, stock and buildings. Nearly every planter has built boats and sent them through the flooded districts to render assistance to the people, and, if possible, save some of their drowning stock.

The flood district has a length of over 500 miles, a breadth of probably fifty miles, and in all this vast space damage incalculable has been done.

The loss of life will never be fully known, perhaps; the bottoms were thickly settled, mostly with negro tenant farmers; among these has been the greatest loss of life. To show the damage done, the following estimate has been made by men who are in a position to know:

Lives lost from 100 to 300.

Loss to farmers, including crops as well as live stock, from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Damage to railroad and country bridges from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

These estimates are taken in the whole area. It is known that more than sixty people have met their death; that many bodies have been recovered; it is not believed that all of them will ever be recovered.

Sheriff Swearingen Talks.

At 1:45 o'clock p. m. today Deputy Sheriff Swearingen, of Austin county, made the following statement over the long-distance telephone at Sealey:

"Relief has not reached the flood victims in this section. Thirteen dead bodies have been recovered near the town of Brookshire, thirteen miles from here. Forty-five persons above Sealey are reported missing and given up for dead. Seven were drowned today in a boat seven miles below Sealey.

"About four hundred persons are isolated on a small piece of land in the Brazos bottoms three miles from Brookshire. Several hundred more are surrounded at San Philipe, three miles from Sealey. Unless relief can soon reach these two places, the 800 lives will probably be lost. Many will die, as it is, from hunger, exposure and exhaustion.

"The water today is running through the town of Brookshire, something never known before. The sixty-five lives reported lost here today were in a radius of twenty-five miles north and south of Sealey. We are completely isolated at Sealey, but this town is not in danger. We cannot estimate the situation beyond limits I mention. The whole face of the country here is a sea.

"The channel of the Brazos river has shifted about three miles, and the water is fifteen miles wide. Logs, lumber and railroad material, merchandise, live stock and other floating objects make it worth the life of rescuers to go to the relief of the endangered people, most of whom are negroes. The railroads are destroyed for miles. An immense washout occurred on the Santa Fe south of Sealey this morning. This cuts off our last strand of railroad communication. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific are also completely stopped. The weather is cloudy this afternoon, and more rain is feared."

MME. DREYFUS IN DISTRESS.

LEAVES HER HUSBAND WITH TEARFUL EYES.

Crowds Gather at the Prison Gate and Stare Rudely at Her Signs of Sorrow.

Rennes, France, July 5.—For Captain Dreyfus, today passed off very much as yesterday. Mme. Dreyfus, Mathieu Dreyfus, his brother, and Maitre Labori, his counsel, visited the prisoner, but otherwise no special incident occurred. As an illustration of the indifference of the population, it is worthy to note that the words "vive Dreyfus," chalked upon a wall in the center of the town, remain absolutely undisturbed.

Many, however, predict trouble on the national fete day, when a review of the garrison will be held. The anti-Dreyfusites, it is feared, will attempt to draw the troops into a demonstration.

Madame Dreyfus, accompanied by her parents, drove to the prison in a carriage this afternoon. Her parents were not admitted, but she remained with her husband for an hour. On leaving she showed, for the first time, signs of distress. Her eyes were swollen and red, as though she had been weeping bitterly. She is still in deep mourning and is determined to remain so until her husband regains his liberty.

A somewhat larger crowd than usual watched her arrival and departure and again displayed utter lack of manners and consideration for her terrible position, gathering around her, rudely staring her in the face and pressing one another aside in their eagerness not to lose a single detail of her inward agony which might be reflected in her countenance. Her visible distress today was a feast for these ghouls, who, however, were speedily dispersed by a squad of gendarmes. The latter finally barred the two streets leading to the portal of the prison.

Just opposite the prison, and overlooking the window of the cell of Captain Dreyfus and the courtyard is a tannery. This has been a favorite place of vantage for a number of photographers, who have taken snap shots of nearly every arrival and departure and as often as possible of the incidents occurring inside the prison yard.

Today the police affixed a notice over the tannery entrance, prohibiting the entry there of any one except on business connected with the tannery. This measure has aroused considerable comment, but the owners of the tannery will probably find it prudent not to ignore the notice.

M. Labori, Mathieu Dreyfus and Mme. Dreyfus returned to Paris this evening.

BERTILLON TO BE DISMISSED.

Mistakes in Dreyfus Trial May Cause His Resignation.

Paris, July 5.—The municipal council of Paris adopted an order today urging the prefect of police, M. Lepine, to dismiss M. Bertillon from the directorship of the Anthropometric department on account of the mistakes in his evidence as a handwriting expert in the Dreyfus case, before the courtmartial and during the revision proceedings before the court of cassation, when he gave the reasons which led him to regard Dreyfus as the author of the bordereau.

SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE ASSURED

The Conference Between Kruger and Fischer Nearly Ended.

Pretoria, South African Republic, July 5. The special conference between President Kruger, the members of the cabinet, Fischer, a member of the executive council of the Orange Free State, who was the bearer of compromise suggestions from the Free State in the matter of dispute between the Transvaal and Great Britain, and Hofmeyer, the Afrikander leader, has been practically concluded.

It is believed that the franchise proposals have been accepted and may be laid before the volksraad tomorrow, and that peace will be preserved.

FOURTH OF JULY CASUALTIES.

Thirty-Three Deaths and 730 Injuries in 250 Cities.

Chicago, July 5.—The Tribune's Fourth of July casualty list tomorrow will include returns from 250 cities and towns. The leading figures are:

Dead, 33; injured, 730; fire losses, $233,070; injured by cannon crackers, 731; injured by powder explosions, 237; injured by toy cannon, 259; hit by stray bullets, 60. All these accidents are due to the celebration of July 4th.

CZAR REED IGNORES HENDERSON

The Retiring Speaker Has Refused To Write to Caucus Nominee.

Washington, July 5.—Prospective speaker of the house, Hon. David B. Henderson, of Iowa, accompanied by Mrs. Henderson and their daughter, arrived in Washington this afternoon from Chicago.

One fact brought out in conversation with General Henderson was interesting. He has not heard a word from ex-Speaker Reed since the contest for the speakership began and ended.

"When I first heard the announcement of Mr. Reed's proposed retirement," said General Henderson, "I wrote to him and received a reply from his secretary, Mr. Allen, saying I could go ahead with my canvass, as Mr. Reed would not again be a candidate for speaker. Acting upon this information I went to work at once."

"But since the result became known—since it was settled that you would be elected speaker—have you had any cablegram of congratulation from Mr. Reed."

"Not a line," said General Henderson.

AMERICANS GAIN A GREAT VICTORY

United States Delegation at The Hague Accomplishes Purpose.

PRIVATE RIGHTS PROTECTED

Question of Protecting Property at Sea Considered Separate.

WHITE MAKES AN ABLE ARGUMENT

The Resolution Calling for the Consideration of This Important Question Separate from Conference Was Carried Without Dissent.

The Hague, July 5.—The American delegates scored a great success today in obtaining from the peace conference a unanimous vote in favor of having the question of private property at sea in time of war dealt with at a special conference to be summoned hereafter. Much diplomatic management was necessary and many obstacles had to be surmounted before this result was reached.

The second committee met this morning and Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation, broached the subject. The question of its admissibility under the conference plan was discussed. No vote was taken, but an agreement was arrived at to allow the Americans to present their case in full this afternoon. Had a vote been taken immediately the Americans would doubtless have carried their point by a majority of one or two, and to avoid this a resolution was proposed recognizing the importance and complexity of the question and recommending the summoning of a special conference.

White Makes a Strong Plea.

In the course of a clear and eloquent statement of the American case, Andrew D. White said the United States government had accepted the invitation to participate in the conference with alacrity because of the opportunity it was expected the conference would afford for preaching the truth with regard to the immunity from capture of private property at sea. He admitted, however, that the United States government recognized it would be hopeless to expect any decision from this conference, owing to three causes: First, absence of instructions from powerful governments; second, doubts as to the competence of the conference, and, third, the length of time necessary for a discussion of all the bearings of the case.

Mr. White frankly admitted the difficulties involved in deciding what constituted contraband of war, but insisted that these supplied one of the best arguments for a full and prompt discussion. The suffering and losses which seizures entailed were immense, while the effect upon the ultimate result of war was almost nothing. Referring to the experience of the United States in the war of the rebellion, he said that only three confederate cruisers did anything of importance, but they captured 169 vessels, quadrupled the rate of insurance between America and Great Britain, and caused the transfer of a half million tons of American shipping to British bottoms. The final result was that the whole American marine was virtually swept out of existence.

No Selfish End Involved.

Mr. White warmly repudiated the supposition that the Americans were animated by selfish considerations. They were eminently practical, he said, but not less preeminently devoted to great ideals. This he illustrated by referring to the enormous sacrifice made during the civil war and the devotion of the Americans to arbitration. But the question he was urging upon the delegates, he asserted, was one of right, justice and progress for the whole world and this all Americans felt deeply. Nor could the acceptance of the American proposal injure any nation. On the contrary it would strengthen all.

The head of the American delegation concluded with an eloquent appeal to the jurists, diplomatists and statesmen of all nations assembled in the conference to take the subject under careful consideration, declaring, in the words of Count Nesselrode, that "the addition of this principle to international law was but a crown of glory to the world's diplomacy."

M. Rahusen, of the Dutch delegation, supported Mr. White and suggested that the governments favoring the idea should conclude treaties among themselves.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, said that British opinion was divided on the subject and that he had no instructions regarding it. In his personal opinion the question was outside the scope of the conference.

M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegaton, and Captain Scheine, of the Russian delegation, announced that in the absence of instructions they could not vote.

Resolution Passed Unanimously.

The resolution was then put and carried without opposition, but with reservations on the part of Great Britain, France and Russia. The committee also adopted a resolution that the question of the determination of the rights and duties of the neutral states should be placed upon the programme of the future conference.

The plenary conference assembled subsequently and accepted all the recommendations of the committee.

The American delegation is much gratified at the result. The delegates could not have anticipated a practical issue at this time. The maximum success possible was a full and free opportunity of placing the American view on record and of continuing unbroken the tradition of a century of American protest in behalf of progressive ideas in international law. This result, which at one time appeared impossible, owing to the almost insuperable difficulties, is now triumphantly attained.

VICTORY PLEASES WASHINGTON

Genuine Satisfaction Is Expressed by Secretary Hay.

Washington, July 5.—The news from The Hague announcing the unanimous vote of the peace conference in favor of holding a special conference hereafter to discuss the freedom from seizure of private property at sea in time of war is a source of egnuine satisfaction to the department.

Secretary Hay regards this action as a substantial victory for the advanced position the American government has taken on this matter. The question of freedom from seizure of private property at sea, belonging to subjects of the belligerent nations, the secretary said is one in which the American government has always taken the greatest interest and a most decided stand.

The United States refused to sign the convention at Paris back in the fifties because the articles agreed upon did not contain such a declaration.

In the president's last message to congress he urged that provision be made for calling a conference of the powers of the world to consider the question. Bills were introduced in both houses having this object in view, but no final action was taken on them.

WHITECAPS DIE ON SCAFFOLD.

EXECUTION OF WYNN AND TIPTON AT SEVIERVILLE.

They Murdered William Whaley and His Wife in December, 1896.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 5.—(Special.)—Pleas Wynn and Cattlett Tipton, the whitecap murderers of William and Laura Whaley, expiated for their crime at Sevierville, Tenn., today. They were hanged this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The men had been confined in the Knox county jail until yesterday, when they were taken to Sevierville by Sheriff Thomas H. Davis and an armed posse. It had been feared by some that the original whitecaps might make an effort to rescue Wynn and Tipton, but no trouble was encountered.

The crime for which they men were hanged was one of the most heinous in the history of east Tennessee. In December, 1896, they went to the mountain home of William Whaley, an innocent and unoffending tenant on Bob Cattlett's farm, and boldly shot down Whaley and his wife. Mrs. Whaley's sister was in the house, undiscovered by the murderers, and her sight of them resulted in their arrest and conviction.

It was also alleged and developed that Bob Cattlett, who is one of the wealthiest men in Sevier county, hired Wynn and Tipton to do the work because he had a petty grievance against Whaley. Cattlett has since been acquitted of being an accomplice to the murder of William Whaley, and his case of accessory to the Laura Whaley murder was not prossed. He is now at large, having left the community for parts unknown. It is said he will be reindicted if he ever comes back. Sentiment is pronounced against him.

This execution of Wynn and Tipton puts and end to the reign of terror of whitecapism which prevailed in Sevier county for many years.

GIFT WAS NOT APPRECIATED.

Carload of Melons Sent to Bryan Turned Down.

Lincoln, Neb., July 5.—William J. Bryan has refused, by proxy of his wife, to accept either a carload of Georgia watermelons or the unpaid freight bill for the same.

Some warm-hearted southerner, whose idea of the silver man's eating powers was apparently somewhat overdrawn, sent from Marion, Ga., a carload of the southern product with his compliments and the wish that the Nebraskan might spend the happiest sort of a Fourth of July.

The shipment was received a day too late. As Mr. Bryan is out of the city and as the family feel unequal to the task of disposing of the fruit, Mrs. Bryan declined, with thanks, to accept the melons—or the unpaid freight bill.

McKINLEY ROASTED IN CHICAGO.

Prominent Citizens Remind Him of a Broken Pledge.

Chicago, July 5.—In a letter addressed to President McKinley, one hundred and ten prominent Chicago citizens declare the chief executive has violated a solemn pledge in his recent civil service order. McKinley's record is compared with that of Cleveland and other of his predecessors, and he is earnestly besought to revise the order at once. The letter in part follows:

"While the good of the service may have required a few exclusions from the classified positions, there can have been no valid reason for the exemption of some 10,000 places from the operations of a tried and beneficent law. A revision of the civil service rules at the instance of known friends of reform would be one thing; a revision at the demand of its avowed enemies is quite another."

Among those who signed the letter are: General A. C. McClung, E. P. Ripley, A. C. Bartlett, J. J. Glessner, H. E. Von Holst, John J. P. Odell, Leroy D. Thern, Lawrence Laughlin.

J. K. JONES WILL NOT WITHDRAW

Chairman of National Committee Will Remain.

St. Louis, July 5.—Ex-Governor W. J. Stone today denied the report that he had been appointed to succeed Senator Jones as chairman of the national democratic committee. He said that Chairman Jones would not resign his position.

GEORGIA OIL BELOW STANDARD; BIG SUPPLY SEIZED AT GRIFFIN

Sensational Report of State Chemist May Work a Change in the Inspection of Illuminating Oil in Georgia.

PRESENT LAW RIDICULOUS

Chemist McCandless Caustic In Referring to Author of the Law.

THOUSANDS OF GALLONS HELD

Under an Order Issued by Commissioner Stevens All Oils That Do Not Come Up to Test of 120 Degrees Fahrenheit Will Be Confiscated.

The tests of State Chemist J. M. McCandless of the oils sold in Georgia, which have just been concluded in the laboratory at the capitol, have established the startling conclusion that this state is made the dumping ground for a large bulk of the refuse illuminating oil put on the market by some of the biggest concerns in the country.

Ten thousand gallons have been virtually seized at Griffin and will be confiscated today.

Out of thirty samples of oil referred by the commissioner of agriculture to the state chemist for analysis, after a test being made of them by the different state inspectors through whose hands they passed, it has been found that only two out of the thirty would be allowed to enter New York by the laws of that state.

That the different communities of the state in which these improper oils are used for illumination run a great risk is a conclusion that cannot be doubted, and with the facts before him, Commissioner O. B. Stevens is prepared to take such steps as will effectually protect the people of the state and prevent in the future the shipment of such oils as have barely passed through heretofore under the present archaic and criminal law governing the sale of oils.

Oils Fail of State Test.

The law of the state requires that no kerosene the fire test of which is less than 120 degrees Fahrenheit shall be sold in Georgia. Of the thirty samples of oil tested recently, while only two of them could be sold in New York, nine of them failed to come up to the test laid down by the law of Georgia and were, therefore, subject to confiscation by the proper officials. Five of the samples fell way below the test and came in the class of exceedingly dangerous oils.

The tests of the state chemist are not the only ones that have brought to light the fact that oils of a very inferior grade and many outlawed by the statutes are being brought into the state for sale.

Inspectors of oils from time to time during the past month have notified the agricultural department that samples coming under their notice have fallen below the limit of 120 degrees.

Notice was given yesterday by an inspector in the central portion of the state that a tank of 10,000 gallons in Griffin had burned below 120 degrees.

The inspector was ordered by return mail to seize the oil specified and all other supplies, samples of which failed of the law, and hold them until he had been notified by the department how to dispose of them.

Condition To Be Remedied.

This condition of affairs has been going on for months and has now reached a climax owing to an emergency report sent in yesterday morning by the state chemist in which suggestions are made looking to a betterment of oils used in Georgia.

The law of the state prescribes that oil shall be tested by the Tagliabue tester, which is an open instrument and regarded as inferior in every point to the closed tester used by the department of health of the state of New York.

It is prescribed that the oil shall be tested by flashing it in a tester with a bead of fire until 120 degrees shall be registered by the thermometer or until the oil shall burn.

The law says that the burning point is to be considered the point of danger, whereas in every other civilized community where laws are made for the protection of the people the flash point is regarded as the point of danger. At the flash point, which is of course reached in the test before the burning point, inflammable gases are emitted which ignite for a second and then die out. The burning point is where the flame remains on the surface of the

oil in the tester and continues to flicker there.

In his report which is given elsewhere State Chemist McCandless grows warm in his criticism of the individual who framed the state statute on the subject, declaring his belief that the author was a man who believed that "language was designed to conceal thought." He further states that if this law was not drawn up by the agent of an oil concern it might as well have been and that under a strict construction of it no fair test of the character of oil can be made.

New System May Be Adopted.

It is extremely probable that with the facts before the public and in his effort to protect the people of the state to the utmost of his ability, Commissioner Stevens will adopt at once another method of testing oil, which, under a strict construction of the statute, it is believed, he can do. It is probable, although no action has yet been taken to that effect, that the closed tester used by the health board of New York will be adopted.

This test is believed to be accurate and will determine what oils come under the law and what samples do not. This important end accomplished, the next step may be to change the fire test, a change not authorized by the law unless a change of the burning point is construed to be permissable after the change of the oil tester.

In view of the findings of the state chemist and in recognition of the safeguard against the illegal oils now in the state, Commissioner Stevens has issued the following order, a copy of which is by this time in the hands of every inspector, and will be followed by him closely:

"Dear Sir—Inclosed please find the report of Dr. J. M. McCandless, state chemist, on illuminating oils now being sold in the state of Georgia. You will note from this report that he has good reason to believe that a large quantity of the oils placed on the market are not up to the requirements of the law now of force. The fire test is 120 degrees fahrenheit. It is, therefore, ordered that you condemn, seize and hold every gallon of oil within your territory that does not come up to the fire test as required by the laws of Georgia. When this is done, notify this department at once, and await further instructions as to the disposal of the same. Yours truly,

"O. B. STEVENS,
"Commissioner."

Thousands of Gallons Confiscated.

The foregoing order of Commissioner O. B. Stevens is unmistakable and means that a great quantity of the oil in the state at the present time is to be confiscated and disposed of in a manner prescribed by law. Out of thirty samples in the hands of the state chemist, the fact that nine of them reached the fire test under 120 degrees Fahrenheit is taken to mean that proportionally nine out of thirty parts of the oil in the state is bad and cannot be used by the companies offering them for sale. This oil will be confiscated and should a new limit be established by the authorities at once, which seems very probable at this time, the vast majority of the supply in the state will come under the limit, and, therefore, be subject to confication.

With the report of the state chemist before them and the announcement that that official will go further into the subject at once, it is probable that the legislature at its session in October will be called upon to take prompt and vigorous action with those concerns in the country who supply Georgia with illegal oil.

Assistant Commissioner Wright Talks.

In regard to the report of the chemist and his suggestions as to a change in the present system of testing oil, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture Wright said yesterday:

"In regard to the recommendation of the state chemist that the New York state instrument be adopted for testing oils in the state of Georgia, it is unquestionably what ought to be done at once, but before adopting it we want to be sure we have the legal right to do so, and have an opportunity for Commissioner Stevens and the attorney general to consult together. Mr. Stevens is still ill in Griffin and the attorney general is absent."

Was It Consumption?

Doctors are often wrong.

The local doctor is an overworked individual. He hurries from a case of scarletina to a case of diabetes and from that to the amputation of a leg. He must act quickly—sometimes hurriedly. It is not strange that he makes an occasional mistake. But mistakes are dangerous and should be avoided.

Mrs. G. E. Kerr, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, recently had some experience. She says:

"Last spring I was taken with severe pains in my chest, and was so weak I could hardly walk about the house. I tried several physicians and they told me I had consumption. Before I had taken the first bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, I was very much better. I took five bottles of it and have not yet had any return of the trouble."

Was it consumption? Probably not.



The "Golden Medical Discovery" has been said to cure consumption. It surely and infallibly cures all bronchial and throat troubles. It strengthens weak lungs and cures lingering coughs. It is a healer and builder of tissue. It cleanses and enriches the blood—regulates the heart action—puts the whole body in tune with nature.

Mrs. Kerr's trouble was probably bronchial. It was painful—dangerous if let run—dangerous in the hands of an incompetent doctor. Don't take a local doctor's word for everything. Write to Dr. Pierce. Tell him your symptoms. For over thirty years he has been chief consulting physician at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Consultation with him will cost you nothing.

CHEMIST McCANDLESS'S REPORT TO COMMISSIONER STEVENS

The following is in full the report of State Chemist McCandless to Commissioner Stevens, who received it yesterday morning:

"Atlanta, Ga., July 3, 1898.—Hon. O. B. Stevens, Commissioner of Agriculture. Dear Sir: During the past winter and spring you sent several of your newly appointed oil inspectors to me to be instructed in the use of their instruments. My attention was in this way called to the very crude and ancient instrument which we have been using for testing oils in Georgia for the many years past, and also to the very bad and unfortunately worded law on the subject now on the statute books of the state. Suspecting that the methods in use were giving us but little protection from unsafe oils, during a lull in the enormous volume of fertilizer analysis we have been doing, I suggested that you order each of the inspectors to send me a sample of oil to test, together with the result of their tests. Accordingly, under date of May 24th, you sent each one a circular letter ordering them to do so. As I found opportunity I tested all of these oils carefully, and found my suspicions confirmed. There were notable differences between my results and those of a number of the inspectors. These differences were sufficient to throw some of the oils below the dangerously low limits prescribed by the statute. Your inspectors are not to be blamed for these differences, but the law itself, and the instrument used, which is prescribed by the law. The instrument used is known as Tagliabue's open tester; it consists of a small glass vessel, which is immersed in a copper vessel containing water. The water is heated by a small alcohol lamp, which transmits its heat through the water to the oil contained in the glass vessel; a thermometer is suspended in the oil. Now, the law prescribes just how the test is to be made, as follows: 'Heat with alcohol small flame; when thermometer indicates 90 degrees F., remove lamp; at 95 degrees try for flash with small bead of fire on end of string held within a quarter of an inch of the surface of the oil. Replace lamp and work oil up gradually from this point, until the burning point is reached, removing the lamp every 4 degrees and allowing oil to run up 3 degrees before replacing the lamp, flashing oil each time just before lamp is replaced, until result is obtained.'

"Evidently the author of the above believed that 'Language was designed to conceal thought.' Let us suppose the inspector making his test and following the strict letter of the law. Let us suppose that he has brought the oil up to a temperature of 116 degrees and has tried for flash without result; he replaces his lamp, following the strict letter of the law, and waits till the temperature reaches 120 degrees, when he removes the lamp and then waits till the temperature reaches 123 degrees before he tries for flash again. We have here an interval of 7 degrees, at any one of which the oil may have flashed or burned without the inspector, who tracked the law closely, being aware of it. Evidently this is nonsense, and cannot be the meaning of the law, because the law also says 'No kerosene or fluid of any sort, the fire test of which is less than 120 degrees F., shall be sold within this state,' and yet, according to the formula prescribing the exact way in which to make the test, it would be impossible to detect an oil the fire test of which lay between 116 degrees and 120 degrees F., the legal limit. Again, what does the 'fire test' mean? Does it mean the 'flash' point or the 'burning' point of the oil? It cannot be settled except as against the consumer, from the language of this law; evidently the flash point is the point of danger, or the point at which inflammable, explosive vapor is given off; and yet the law says 'Work the oil up gradually until the burning point is reached, flashing the oil each time, until the result is obtained.' What result? Manifestly the burning point. Now, if this law was not drawn by the attorneys and chemists of the oil companies, it might just as well have been. Nothing whatever is said in the law about the necessity for avoiding drafts of air which might blow away the vapor from the surface of the testing cup before the operator could apply his flame; no caution to the operator to avoid breathing upon the surface, either of which accidents would cause the oil to appear better than it really was. I mention these as some of the reasons why no blame should attach to your inspectors, if their results varied a few degrees from mine, or, for that matter, even if they passed almost 'any old oil' that might be put upon the market. The investigations of the British government, of Drs. Chandler and Elliott, chemists for the New York state board of health, have demonstrated conclusively that the open form of tester is a wholly unreliable instrument, and that a closed tester, imitating as nearly as possible the conditions which obtain in an ordinary lamp, is the form which should be adopted. Elliott, after trying all the various forms of open and closed testers in use, finally settled upon a form of closed tester which gave him the most uniform results, and which was adopted by the state board of health of New York. The New York law recognizes the fact that the flash point is the danger point, the point at which explosive, inflammable vapors are given off. It says nothing about 'fire test or burning point, but adopts 100 degrees F., in a tester like a lamp, as the limit below which an oil shall not flash. I have made tests of some thirty different oils from different parts of the state by our own tester, and also by the New York state instrument, and my results fully confirm theirs. Only two oils out of the thirty examined would be allowed to go to sale in the state of New York. Many of those which would be rejected in New York as unsafe and unfit for public use would not only pass in our state, but would be regarded as extra good quality. Some of our oils even, in the New York instrument, at the ordinary temperature, without the application of any heat, would emit explosive vapor. There is a clause in our law which says 'The fire test shall be determined by an inspector, who shall use Tagliabue's or other well-defined instrument prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture.' Now, sir, I recommend that you take advantage of this clause and immediately order the adoption of the New York state instrument by your inspectors. While it is true the law says nothing about your changing the fire test of 120 degrees F., it does authorize you to change the instrument, and must by implication give you the power to change the temperature and mode of operation to that most suitable for the instrument adopted. I issue this, sir, as an emergency report in view of the quantity of unsafe oil at present on the market in Georgia, and against which our present law and system of inspection afford the people no adequate protection. Between now and the next meeting of the legislature I propose to go more thoroughly into the subject than I have as yet had an opportunity to do, and submit to you a further report and recommendations on the subject. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. McCANDLESS, State Chemist."

TEN REGIMENTS ARE ORDERED.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENTS BEGIN AT ONCE.

Commands To Be Authorized Today Will Be Numbered from Twenty-Six Up.

Washington, July 5.—An order directing the enlistment of ten new regiments of volunteer infantry was completed this afternoon and will be issued tomorrow. The order was drafted after a conference this afternoon between the president and Adjutant General Corbin, and directs the recruiting officers to enlist men under the law passed March 2, 1899.

These regiments are to be numbered from twenty-six to thirty-five, thus retaining the continuity of the present infantry organization.

Major Edmund Rice, Third infantry, was today appointed colonel of the Twenty-sixth, the first selection made by the president.

LARGE FIRE AT WATKINSVILLE.

Carriage Manufactory of A. C. Elder Destroyed.

Watkinsville, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—Our town was visited by a severe conflagration last night. Fire broke out in the engine house of Mr. A. C. Elder's carriage manufactory, which soon spread to the main building and before the flames could be checked the entire building, with its contents, were destroyed.

The loss is estimated at from $4,000 to $5,000, with no insurance, which falls quite heavy on Mr. Elder. A negro cabin close by was also destroyed.

By the heroic efforts of the bucket brigade the residences of Mr. Elder and Mrs. S. J. Edge were saved.

The building was a wooden structure, being built of pine timber, which made a very hot fire and burned rapidly. The flames were seen for a number of miles.

This was one of the leading enterprises of our little city and a great deal of finished work was turned out from this factory.

Mr. Elder will probably rebuild at an early date.

CAROLINA PLANTERS TO PROTEST

Action of English Spinners Will Be Resisted.

Charleston, S. C., July 5.—The first movement was made yesterday by sea island cotton planters of the parishes of Christ church and St. John's Colleton, this state, to resist the action of English spinners who have combined to lower the price of the long staple.

A meeting of all the South Carolina sea island cotton planters of this coast is to be held on July 12th at Rickville, and the active co-operation of their brother planters of the coasts of Georgia and Florida is to be urgently requested.

Former Georgian Dies in New York.

New York, July 5—Thomas Charles Dempsey, thirty-seven years of age, died last night at his home in Asbury Park of appendicitis.

Mr. Dempsey was reputed to be a multimillionaire. He owned much property in New York and large possessions in Macon, Ga., where he was born.

EX-GOVERNOR NORTHEN TALKS

With a Constitution Representative About His Mission North.

Boston, Mass., July 5.—(Special.)—Ex-Governor Northen is here. In an interview with The Constitution representative, he said:

"I am going to take away from you one of your preachers—the Rev. Dr. Mullen, the pastor of the First Baptist church in Newton, and in that capacity also of the Newton Theological seminary, the largest seminary in the south, since it graduates 300 students. I spent yesterday afternoon with Dr. Mullen, and I expect to carry back his definite answer tomorrow. Of course he has to consider his own people, and the dissolution of the ties which have bound him, but we feel that it is quite a compliment in itself to call him to the presidency of so large a Baptist educational institution, which is doing so extensive a work in the south and west, sending out its graduates, indeed, all over the country.

"Then I have another mission, and it is to interest your manufacturers and your New England capital in our manufacturing industries in my state. I am here to get additional northern manufacturers to join with us."

THEIR NAMES ARE NOT KNOWN.

Men Backing the Proposed Knoxville and Bristol Road.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 5.—(Special.)—The men who are backing the proposed Knoxville and Bristol railroad have until today been unknown in this city. Their names are announced as: President, H. J. Baker, of New York, proprietor of the India chemical works; vice president, B. J. Woodward, capitalist, of Philadelphia; treasurer, J. B. Foster, cashier Phoenix National bank, Providence, R. I., and treasurer of Mechanics Savings bank, Westerly, R. I., and directors, A. Deuttenhoofer, banker, of New York; Arthur Kitson, capitalist, of Philadelphia; A. D. Graham, attorney, of Philadelphia; Peter Bell and J. S. Simmons, capitalists of New York. J. S. Simmons is also the promoter. The county courts of Knox, Sullivan, Hawkins and Granger counties, through which the road will pass, today authorized elections on August 10th, when voters will say whether the road is to be subsidized by these counties to the amount of $350,000. Indications point to the granting of the subsides. The road will make trunk line connections here with the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern and at Bristol with the Norfolk and Western.

THREATEN TO LYNCH WHITE BOY

Negroes at Horry, S. C., Excited Over a Black Boy's Killing.

Columbia, S. C., July 5.—(Special.)—The negroes in Horry, in the neighborhood of Conway, are still excited about the killing of Frank Green by the white boy, John Dew, whom they made an attempt to lynch. They promise to kill him as soon as he is acquitted. His acquittal is considered certain, because of testimony at the coroner's inquest, where Green was said to have been the aggressor and to have struck Dew, who was physically much his inferior. Then Dew drew his knife.

The boy is still in jail, no attempt being made to get bail. It is thought trouble would result if he is taken out of jail before the trial.

COUNTRY IS RID OF YELLOW FEVER

Surgeon General Wyman Declares Not a Case Exists.

FINE WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Marine Hospital Official Confident Yellow Jack Is Killed.

NO DANGER FROM CUBAN TRAVEL

Return of 25,000 Men from Cuba Has Been Accomplished, So Far as Known, Without Introduction of a Single Germ of Yellow Fever.

Washington, July 5.—"There is not a case of yellow fever in the United States."

This statement was made to a Post reporter this afternoon by Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service.

"We are now well into the first week of July, and no case has yet been reported, although," added the doctor, "it quite frequently happens that reports are not made as soon as the disease appears."

"But your officers are on the watch?"

"Yes, and we are all the more apt to speedily know of the existence of fever, because the people of the south are not so averse to announcing a suspicious case as they used to be. They recognize it should be acknowledged quickly, and measures taken to prevent a spread of the fever, as was done at McHenry."

No Danger from Cuba.

"Have any ill effects resulted from the usual amount of communication with Havana last winter and spring?"

"No," was the reply; "none whatever. It was very wise to remove the volunteer troops from Cuba last March and April. The president and secretary of war both insisted that the removal should begin early in order to avoid all danger, and when the troops landed in the United States every bit of the baggage and camp equipage was disinfected, and the men were subjected to a detention of five days."

"Then there is apparently no danger to be feared from the coming home of these troops?"

"Not a bit. I am confident that not a single germ of yellow fever entered the United States through any of the belongings of these 25,000 men. If any had escaped us we would have heard from them before this."

"Is there any yellow fever in Havana?"

"Not a bit. I do not even look for any sporadic cases in this country," Dr. Wyman said in closing the interview.

TEN NEW CASES AT SANTIAGO.

Efforts To Stop Yellow Jack Not Meeting with Success.

Santiago de Cuba, July 5.—Ten new cases of yellow fever and seven deaths were officially reported today. All the victims of the disease are soldiers, except one, an American blacksmith near Boniate camp, north of El Caney.

ONE CAPTAIN FOR EACH STATE.

Senator McLaurin Is Told of Arrangement for Volunteers.

Washington, July 5.—Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, was at the white house today in the interest of some applicants for commissions in the new military organization. He was given to understand that the president would apportion the offices among the several states in the proportion of a captain and a first lieutenant for each state, irrespective of politics.

The higher officers, as has already been intimated, are to be taken largely from the regular establishment. It is understood that a strong effort will be made to reserve the second lieutenancies for the non-commissioned officers who have made good records in active service both with the regulars and volunteers.

MONOPOLY GIVEN TO WHEELING.

Boston Firm Forbidden To Manufacture Wheeling Stogies.

Boston, July 5.—In the United States circuit court today Judge Colt handed down a decision that stogies bearing the name of "Wheeling" or "Wheeling stogies" could not be manufactured in Boston or elsewhere than at Wheeling, W. Va., and sold as "Wheeling stogies."

The decision is a result of a suit brought by a West Virginia manufacturer of stogies against Joseph Engel, of this city. A writ of injunction was issued restraining the defendant from manufacturing or selling "Wheeling stogies" not actually made in the city of Wheeling.

It is claimed that the decision will be far-reaching in effect in the tobacco trade, inasmuch as it can be applied to Key West cigars not actually made in Key West, and it also may affect other manufactured articles sold on the representation that they came from a certain city which has attained prominence in the manufacture of such articles.

Charged with Arson.

Raleigh, N. C., July 5.—(Special.)—Under a new law, requiring the insurance commissioner to investigate all suspicious fires, he today caused the arrest of J. R. Brooks and W. D. Cooper, furniture dealers at Wilson, on the charge that they set fire to their store under the opera house. He found that the firm had insurance far in excess of its stock, some of which was taken the week before the fire. The mayor was put up at the investigation and swore out the warrants for Brooks and Cooper's trial tomorrow.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF is a medical comfort of proved value. Has brought thousands through illness. Made on scientific principles from the finest cattle reared on the richest pastures of the world. Rigidly tested. Endorsed by over 30 years' success. Refuse substitutes.

CUBANS ARE OPPOSED TO GOMEZ LEAVING

Thirty Clubs on Island Oppose Their Leader's Withdrawal.

HOME FOR HIM PROPOSED

His Political Opponents Recognize His Services and Sacrifices.

PROMINENT CUBAN POLITICIAN TALKS

He Calls Gomez the Most Disturbing Element in Cuba Today and Would See Him Satisfied.

Havana, July 5.—Thirty-two district clubs of the Cuban national party have held meetings and decided to oppose even the temporary withdrawal of General Maximo Gomez from the island. A committee has been appointed to visit all parts of Cuba and to collect subscriptions to a fund for building Gomez a home and furnishing him with money enough for the rest of his life. The decision is universally popular.

In the opinion of all Cubans, even his political opponents, he deserves such a recognition after his long service and self-sacrifice in behalf of the Cuban cause. One politician, who is violently opposed to him, said:

"I believe this would be the best method of removing Gomez from the political field, as it would satisfy his vanity and desire for distinction. I will willingly contribute $500 to the fund if I could be convinced that he would not interfere again in Cuban affairs, as I consider him the chief disturbing element."

The Gardenas Herald publishes a letter from Senor Quesada, special commissioner for Cuba in Washington, thanking the paper for defending him against talks of malcontents. The writer says:

"In the service of my country, I attempt to avoid discrediting men of sincere convictions, although I may oppose them because I deem their proceedings detrimental to the country, and preventive of security and peace, without which it is impossible to establish civil government, much less a republic.

"My ideal since the termination of the war has been to see my countrymen return to work and my country prepare itself for true liberty. History will judge impartially that what is called treason by those who have done nothing, for Cuba will prove her only real salvation. What we should all work for is country and not self."

SENATOR BUTLER AT GAFFNEY.

Declares Himself an Expansionist. Must Hold What We Have.

Columbia, S. C., July 5.—(Special.)—General M. C. Butler, in addressing a thousand people at Gaffney, S. C., announced at the outset that he was an expansionist. The people of this country had confronted this question too often for it to have terrors for them. The nation should hold every foot of land acquired in the prosecution of a just war. It is our destiny to go forward, not backward. To relinquish what we had acquired would gain the loss of respect of nations of the world.

General Butler then, touching on the race problem, said it was the greatest danger confronting us; that the sin of slavery was a great curse to the whites. From historical facts he argued it impossible for two races to dwell together in peace, enjoying equal rights and privileges under one government. Colonization, effected by firm and gradual means, was the only practical solution of the question. To think of harmonizing races so different is to delude ourselves. Lincoln, he said, entertained the idea of purchasing territory where the negro might work out his destiny.

In an interview Senator Tillman said he wished to impress on alliancemen not to be too busy with the plow to send the right kind of men to the state convention, and not send delegates to the national convention tainted with expasionism. He compared Senator McLaurin's attitude to the woman who changed her mind at the marriage altar. He wished to warn the people against McLaurin's "new evangel hope excuse" for his vote to annex the Philippines. McLaurin would have to answer to the people.

BIG NAVAL FEUD EXPLODED.

Trouble Between Dewey and Von Diedrichs a Fake.

Berlin, July 5.—The Neueste Nachrichten today publishes letters exchanged between Admiral Dewey and Von Diedrichs.

The latter's letter is dated March 17th and reads:

"Sir: I have the honor to asknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 4th, informing me your excellency has been promoted admiral. While congratulating your excellency sincerely upon this new token of recognition, I beg you to believe your good news has given me the greatest satisfaction. I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant.

"DIEDRICHS."

Admiral Dewey replied April 16th, saying:

"Dear Admiral Von Diedrichs: I wish to thank you most heartily for your cordial letter of congratulation upon my promotion. It is a great pleasure for me to feel my advancement in a source of satisfaction to you, and I rejoice that our differences have been of newspaper manufacture.

"Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you again before leaving this station, I am very sincerely, DEWEY."

EX-GOV. RICHARDSON IS DEAD.

Venerable Carolina Statesman Passed Away Yesterday.

Columbia, S. C., July 5.—At midnight tonight ex-Governor John Peter Richardson died at his suite of rooms at the Hotel Jerome very unexpectedly of heart disease. He had been in failing health for some years and had left his large plantations in Clarendon county to be near his physician here.

He was sixty-nine years of age and leaves a widow. He was governor for two terms, just prior to the inauguration of the reform movement and was succeeded by present United States Senator Tillman in the executive office in 1890. Since that time he has lived in retirement.

He belonged to a family that has furnished in all five governors to the state of South Carolina, exclusive of himself. During the war he served his state gallantly on the staff of General James Canty in the army of the west, first as brigade and afterwards as division adjutant. He was in the campaign from Tennessee to Atlanta. He has always been identified with the politics of his state.

The funeral services will be held here at Trinity church on Friday and the remains will be taken to Camden for interment.

Statement of Chattanooga Banks.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 5.—(Special.)—The statements of the Chattanooga banks, just made, show a most gratifying increase of business during the year. The increase in deposits over the same in July, 1898, as shown by their statement, is $500,000; in loans and discounts, $25,000. In view of the fact that a large army was encamped at Chickamauga Park last year and the deposits thereby greatly increased, this condition of the banks now, at a dull season, is regarded as phenomenally healthy.

M'KINLEY SENDS WORKERS GREETING

Thousands of Endeavorers Are Gathered at Detroit, Mich.

WELCOME ADDRESSES MADE

Responses Are Heard from Delegates of All Countries.

A GEORGIAN RESPONDS FOR AMERICA

Rev. Arthur Smith, of Georgia, Addressed Convention and Spoke for the United States.

Detroit, Mich., July 5.—The afternoon of the preliminary day of the eighteenth annual international convention of Christian Endeavorers was showery, but toward evening the sun broke through the clouds and the travel from all parts of the city to the Christian Endeavor grounds began.

Promptly at 7:30 o'clock the comparative silence was broken by the swelling strains of "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," followed by "There Shall Be Showers of Blessings," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," etc., in all of which the great crowd enthusiastically joined.

McKinley Telegraphed Reed.

There was enthusiastic applause when Secretary Baer read the following telegram from the president of the United States:

To Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, Detroit, Mich.—On the occasion of the eighteenth international convention of your society I desire to express my cordial interest in its work, my best wishes to those assembled with you in convention, and my earnest hope for the continuance and increase of the great results which the efforts of the Christian Endeavor Society have achieved.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Next on the programme came responses in behalf of Endeavorers from foreign lands.

Rev. Dr. H. J. Tresider, secretary of the London council of Christian Endeavor, responded to the greetings in behalf of Great Britain.

For Australia, response was made by Rev. Joseph Walker, of Queensland; for China, by Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury, a missionary in the vicinity of Peking; for Turkey, by Rev. Lyndon S. Crawford, for many years a missionary in that country; for Japan, by Rev. Otis Carey; for Mexico, by Rev. C. Scott Williams, and for the United States, by Rev. Arthur J. Smith, of Georgia.

NEGROES ORGANIZE SOCIETY

Met Yesterday Morning in Big Bethel Church.

IS AN EDUCATIONAL ORDER

Negroes in Many Sections of the United States Have Enrolled Their Names as Members.

On the call of Bishop H. M. Turner, issued several months ago, a very important meeting of negroes occurred in Big Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church, on Auburn avenue, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The call stated that there was great need of concerted effort on the part of negroes and that it would be the object of the convention to form an organization that would give encouragement and direction to the education of the race.

As a result of the deliberations yesterday the first steps were taken toward the formation of a worldwide institution to be controlled by negroes and to be known as the Scientific and Ethnological academy. A member of this institution is to be styled "a fellow" instead of the usual term member. About 100 delegates had their names enrolled.

Bishop H. M. Turner, D.D., LL.D., of Atlanta, was unanimously elected temporary chairman, and Rev. J. Walker, D.D., of Selma, Ala., was chosen secretary. The following committee on constitution was appointed: Rev. J. D. Bibb, of Atlanta; Rev. W. G. Alexander, Atlanta; Rev. J. M. Henderson, president of Morris Brown college; Rev. E. W. Lee, D.D., of Macon, Ga.; Rev. J. A. Lindsay, D.D., of Marietta; Professor J. A. Lankford, B.S., of Concord, N. C., and Rev. J. W. Walker, of Selma, Ala.

Bishop Turner, on taking the chair, made an interesting address. He said in part:

"My call for this meeting was made only in The Voice of Missions, and I am surprised and delighted to find so many delegates in attendance.

"We have any number of societies to look out for our bodies and other material interests. Many of this class, through the defalcation of treasurers and other circumstances, have failed, but we now seek to organize a society to lay up for ourselves a stock of knowledge, a treasure that no thief can steal, and no water can drown. The negro race must be brought into contact with the higher forms of thought, analysis and investigation; for unless we change our relation to the affairs of the world educated negroes will come down to the level of the ignorant masses. I remember a time when a negro graduate was as big as a mountain, but now we have them by the thousands. We must organize, and this society will seek to gather the conceptions and most advanced culture of our people into forms that can be made available for bettering the condition of the race."

Birmingham Liquor Regulations.

Birmingham, Ala., July 5.—(Special.)—The city council tonight adopted an ordinance requiring saloons to close up at 12:15 and remain closed until 5 o'clock every morning of the week and from midnight Saturday until 5 o'clock Monday morning. The ordinance will go into effect in a month, and is another step toward regulating the liquor traffic.

Eczema.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter had Eczema, which covered her head and spread to her face. She was treated by physicians and taken to celebrated health springs, but only grew worse. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only cure for Eczema, and all other obstinate blood diseases. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Be sure and go to the Gate City Guard Picnic at Pearl Springs tomorrow. Adults 75 cents; children 35 cents. Good music and dancing.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

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MACON MEN KICK AGAINST ROADS

Merchants Allege That There Is Discrimination Against City.

MEETING HELD YESTERDAY

Committee Will Be Appointed To Investigate Matter.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION ORGANIZED

Lew J. Kilbourne Elected President. Negro Gamblers Dispute and Fight—One Kills the Other. His Dead Body Found in the Woods.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—The chamber of commerce held an interesting meeting this afternoon, and one of the most important matters discussed was the alleged railroad discrimination against Macon. It was agreed that a committee be appointed for the purpose of having Macon to join with Covington in its petition against the Macon and Northern road, and also Eatonton, in its petition against the Central road, which was recently laid before the governor and which cause will be tried in the courts at Eatonton.

Strong speeches were made, in which it was emphatically declared that Macon is suffering from the railroad discrimination against her.

The committee on Wesleyan Female College, Howard Smith, chairman, did not submit a formal report, although one had been prepared, by an oversight it was not brought to the meeting. Chairman Smith stated, however, that the report contained a recommendation that the business men of Macon and citizens generally subscribe to the endowment fund of Wesleyan and give the institution not only financial but moral support. The report of chairman Smith contains statistics showing the amount of money that is annually brought into Macon by reason of the college being located here and pointed out numerous ways in which the institution is of benefit to Macon. Other matters were discussed before adjournment.

Negro Gamblers Fight.

The coroner held an inquest this afternoon over the remains of a negro named Mims, who was found dead this morning near Summerfield, a few miles from Macon. It is said that Mims was shot and instantly killed last night by another negro named Jim Williams, in a gambling quarrel. There were four negroes in the game last night, and they had been playing for hours when the shooting took place. When it became too dark to see the cards they built a small fire, and by its flickering gleams continued. A few minutes before 10 o'clock Williams and Mims became involved in a controversy, Williams claiming that Mims had cheated him. One word led to another until both men became very angry, and Mims, according to Williams's statement, made a lunge at him with a knife. Williams retreated but the other followed, and seeing that flight would avail nothing he drew his pistol and fired, the ball entering his left lung near the region of the heart. So near were the men to each other that there was a hole burned in the dead negro's clothing from the flash of the discharge. The body was left lying where it fell, and was found his morning by some of the farm hands, and the affair reported to the authorities.

Macon Central Labor Union.

The various labor unions of the city met tonight and organized the Macon Central Labor Union. There was a full attendance of delegates and much enthusiasm was manifested. The following officers were elected chosen from different unions: President, Lew J. Kilbourn; first vice president, E. P. Flynn; second vice president, G. V. Wagnon; secretary and treasurer, N. D. May; sergeant at arms, W. L. Ryder; board of trustees, W. E. Culpepper and F. L. Brown. President Kilbourn is the popular foreman of The Macon Evening News and a leading member of the Macon Typographical Union. The Central Labor Union has been organized for the purpose of advancing the interests of the laboring men and it will also take active part in politics when the interests of labor is affected.

Macon Evening News.

Mr. Tom W. Loyless has a card in The Macon Evening News this afternoon in which he states that he has sold his interest in The News Printing Company to John T. Hearn, G. W. Tidwell and others, and has resigned the editorship of The News. The following publication also appears in The News this afternoon:

"A meeting of the stockholders of The Macon News Printing Company was held on Monday, at which the following directors were elected: R. L. McKinney, John T. Hearn, F. L. Mallary, G. W. Tidwell and E. L. Martin.

"Under the new management of The News Printing Company the following have been selected for their respective departments:

"R. L. McKenney, business manager.
"John T. Hearn, editor.
"T. J. Simmons, Jr., city editor.
"Miss Mary Patterson, society editor.
"Charles S. Ellis, reporter.
"W. D. McNeil, reporter.
"G. W. Tidwell, manager of circulation.
"W. P. Jones, manager of advertising department.
"H. G. Leak, bookkeeper.
"L. J. Kilburn, foreman of composing room.
"N. D. May, foreman of job department.
"J. H. Brown, pressman.
"James Ryle, mailing clerk."

The following is taken from the editorial announcement:

"It is the highest aspiration of those now in charge of The News to make it a bright, spicy, clean newspaper, always on the right side of all moral questions. It will treat with uniform fairness and courtesy those who may not agree with it.

"The News will continue to be democratic, vigorously opposing the new tendencies to trusts and imperialism that are becoming a menace to the best interests of the country."

The new editor, Mr. John T. Hearn, is a veteran journalist, having been identified with newspapers in Knoxville, Tenn.; Savannah and elsewhere. He is an able writer, and under his editorial direction The News will, no doubt, retain its popularity and influence.

"Like diamonds raindrops glisten." Drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla are precious jewels for the blood which glisten in their use.

The Constitution's Home Study Circle

VACATION STUDIES.

(Copyright, 1899, by Seymour Eaton.)
DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

THREE CENTURIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

Contributors to this course: Brander Matthews, LL.D.; Benjamin W. Wells, Ph.D.; Jean Charlemagne Bracq, A.B.; Alcee Fortier, D. Lt.; H. Morse Stephens, M.A., and other specialists in romance literature

VII. Period of Doubt and Criticism.

Never, perhaps, in the history of the world was the principle of social development that national life moves as a whole, dominated by the spirit of its own age, more forcibly illustrated than in the history of France during the second and third quarters of the eighteenth century. The dominating spirit in French thought during that epoch was a spirit of doubt, of investigation, of criticism. It was not a constructive age, although, as we shall see in a subsequent lesson, it was an age of abundant theorizing. But it was an age when, as never before, the opinions, the beliefs, the fundamental conceptions of society, were put to the test of examination and trial.



DIDEROT.

There were good reasons for this. The fundamental conceptions of society have to do with religion, and in the age we are treating of the religious instincts of the people were subjected to some rude awakenings. The age of Louis XIV had been an age of absolutism on the one hand and of quiet acquiescence, if not of servile submission, on the other. Great subjects are forbidden us, said La Bruyere, one of the shrewdest and cleverest thinkers of the middle part of the Louis XIV epoch; and it was worse as the epoch approached its end. The king in his old age was scrupulously religious. The obsequious society of the day found its interest in imitating him in this, as in everything else. As a consequence in the opening years of the century the church exercised an influence that was not only respectable, but in many respects salutary. But when the remarkable group of pulpit orators that had won for the church, despite its general faithlessness, this respectable and salutary influence, passed away the inevitable reaction in it. And when Louis himself passed away (1715) the reaction became general. France, without real religion, without social cohesion, without the energizing influences of popular education, without vital strength in her government, festering with corruption in her public administration, burdened with debt, and, above all, shorn of that glory of European leadership which so long had dazzled the eyes of her people and made them blind to her real character, went staggering forward to her ruin, like a ship without captain or crew, without chart or compass, without rudder or ballast. In the end the ship was saved, and its precious freight—a high-spirited, intrinsically noble and acutely intelligent people—saved also; but not without tremendous suffering and loss.



VOLTAIRE.

The leading minds in this period of national driftage were three—Montesquieu, Voltaire and Diderot. There were others, as we shall see later on, but these were the three greatest. Voltaire (1694-1778), perhaps more than any one else, was the characteristic representative of the age. Without definite aims, having no fixed ideas of life or conduct or government or policy, but quick to see where misery and suffering were, where wrong and injustice prevailed, where hypocrisy or persecution held sway, however veiled, he infused into all his writings, embracing every department of literature, a spirit of criticism and attack upon the social and political and religious institutions of his time, especially the church, which made him, so far as immediate personal influence and authority went, the most powerful personage of his age. The church, it must be said, merited most of the criticism it received, for it had now lost both faith and character; while as regards oppression of the people it far outran the government.

But Voltaire, despite the brilliancy of his ridicule, his satire and his invective, despite, too, the commanding position that he held as the greatest literary man of his time, must give place in power of thought and in real influence upon the opinions of his age to those two other great thinkers and writers whom we have named with him—Montesquieu and Diderot.

The genius of Montesquieu was so different from that of Voltaire that at first thought it might seem wrong to associate them. Montesquieu was a real philosopher. He possessed the gift of patient research. He based his views and criticisms not upon impressions, but upon ascertained facts. He always had a definite end in view. He did not seek to break down and destroy (Voltaire's famous watchword was: "Crush the infamous thing!"), but to modify and amend. He looked upon social and political institutions in the light which vast study and a wide purview afforded him.

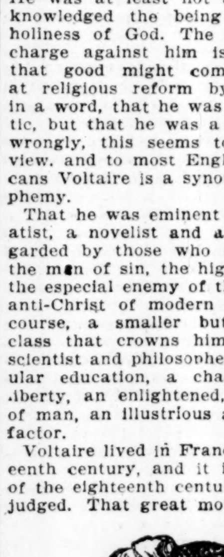
The influence of Montesquieu was in the field of government. The influence of Diderot was in the fields of science, philosophy and metaphysical speculation. Diderot (1713-1784) was one of the most remarkable men ever born to France. His great work was the famous "Encyclopedia," of which he was the editor—published amid incredible difficulties, owing to the opposition of the Jesuits and other causes, in the years 1751 to 1772. Associated with Diderot in the preparation of the "Encyclopedia" were many of the principal writers of the day, including Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, D'Alembert, Buffon and Turgot. But the work was peculiarly Diderot's own, in that his spirit pervaded the whole. The "Encyclopedia" was intended to be a complete presentation of the science, the philosophy, the liberal arts, the mechanical arts, the social and political institutions of the time. And although it was very unequal in its execution (Voltaire said that it was built half of marble, half of wood), it was, in fact, the most notable attempt to systematize the positive knowledge of the world (outside of biography and history) that the world had yet seen.

VIII. Voltaire.

What, then, shall we think of Voltaire? He was at least not an atheist. He acknowledged the being and affirmed the holiness of God. The gravamen of the charge against him is that he did evil that good might come; that he aimed at religious reform by irreligious spirit; in a word, that he was not merely a skeptic, but that he was a scoffer. Rightly or wrongly, this seems to be the prevalent view, and to most Englishmen and Americans Voltaire is a synonym of ribald blasphemy.

That he was eminent as a poet, a dramatist, a novelist and a historian is disregarded by those who shudder at him as the man of sin, the high priest of impiety, the especial enemy of the church, the very anti-Christ of modern days. There is, of course, a smaller but not uninfluential class that crowns him with honor as a scientist and philosopher, a pioneer of popular education, a champion of religious liberty, an enlightened, courageous friend of man, an illustrious and immortal benefactor.

Voltaire lived in France and in the eighteenth century, and it is as a Frenchman of the eighteenth century that he must be judged. That great movement in favor of civil and religious liberty which Protestants call the reformation had succeeded in north Germany and in England, but had been overpowered in France. A stationary church asserted its authority against a progressive society. It was dangerous to oppose the church openly, and so would-be reformers were driven into the use of indirect methods, into the use of anonymous publications, of satire and of innuendo. These methods were congenial to Voltaire's nature, and in them he became the greatest mater that ever lived. Macaulay says: "Of all the intellectual weapons which have ever been wielded by man the most terrible was the mockery of Voltaire." He compares the shafts of Voltaire's ridicule to the arrows of Death himself.



MONTESQUIEU.

It was the church—this ancient and imposing institution, supported by all the strength of an absolute monarchy and imperious courts—that Voltaire determined to overthrow. His purpose called for the death-conquering spirit of an apostle and martyr or for the most consummate adroitness. Voltaire's temperament and education led him to choose the latter alternative. It is said that when as a young man he had shown a somewhat reckless spirit of reform his father pointed to a figure of Christ on the cross and said significantly, "That is the fate of reformers." Voltaire took the hint. Carlyle says of him: "No testimony will he seal with his blood; scarcely any will he so much as sign with ink." His publications were largely anonymous, and when they were not so any heterodox opinions were advanced on the authority of writers of other ages. They were stated in the most plausible and impressive manner and then weakly and perfunctorily refuted or simply denounced as heresies in ironical deference to the authority of the church. The style of Voltaire is very much like the style of Addison, but the use that each of these brilliant men made of his wit was very different. Addison was a steady upholder of the Christian religion and the Christian church. Voltaire was a bitter opponent of both. He used all his wonderful resources of wit, epigram, insinuation and allegory as freely against the Bible and the church as against other objects of his dislike. He poured his vitriolic scorn on many an ancient error and on many a modern abuse, but he also burned with it many a beautiful and sacred symbol that a larger and more reverent mind would have held in the deepest respect. He made many a hypocrite writhe beneath the lash of his sarcasm, but he gave bitter pain to many a pure and devout heart by travesties of Christian history and by aspersions of the character and motives of saints and martyrs, of prophets and apostles. He did not even spare the central figure of Christian history. He had the audacity not merely to deny the deity, but to impugn the character of Jesus. This is an intellectual and moral depravity rare even among skeptics. Catholic and protestant, deist and agnostic, all alike bow before the matchless purity and sublimity of Christ. While they use the words of "Son of God" in different sense, they agree in calling Him the "Son of Man," the man of men, the supreme glory of human nature. But Voltaire did not see this. He was strangely blind to the nobility of Him whom all else honor.

Note—This study will be concluded tomorrow.

Courses of Instruction.

Mondays: Vacation Studies for Young Naturalists. Tuesdays: Historic Cities of Europe. Wednesdays: Popular Lecture in Physical Science. Thursdays and Fridays: Three Centuries of French Literature. Saturdays: Royal Women of European History. These courses will continue until October 15, 1899. Examinations will be held at their close as a basis for the granting of certificates.

DEATH OF REV. G. H. CARTLEDGE

A PROMINENT PRESBYTERIAN PREACHER OF GEORGIA.

Filled Pulpits Continuously for Fifty Years—Taught Governor Allen D. Candler.

Harmony Grove, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—Rev. Graves H. Cartledge, a prominent and pious Presbyterian preacher of Franklin county, died this morning at 6 o'clock. This sad intelligence will be sorrowfully received by the many friends and parishioners of the deceased throughout the state.



REV. G. H. CARTLEDGE.

Mr. Cartledge was one of the most eminent divines throughout the south, and it is doubtful if he had an equal, and certainly not a superior, anywhere in his knowledge of the Bible. He was a "Father in Israel" to the large flocks composing the several churches of which he had charge before his sickness, and they mourn his loss deeply. He was pastor continuously for nearly fifty years of the Presbyterian church at Hebron and had also several other churches throughout this section for a long number of years. Under his preaching thousands have been converted and turned to Christ for eternity. In his death the Presbyterian church suffers an almost irreparable loss.

The deceased was not only a prominent preacher, but also took a high stand as an educator, and it was under him that our present governor, Allen D. Candler, received part of his education.

The funeral will occur tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at Hebron church, and will be conducted by his lifelong friend and co-worker, Rev. Henry F. Hoyt, of this place.

Miss Sallie Langford, Lanett, Ala.

West Point, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—After several months' illness Miss Sallie Langford died last evening at half-past 7 o'clock at the home of her sister, Mrs. Angie Wilkerson, in Lanett. She was one among the oldest residents of West Point and also one of the oldest members of the Baptist church.

The funeral services were held at the Baptist church this afternoon at 4 o'clock and her remains were carried from there to Pinewood cemetery for interment.

ELBERTON'S GREAT CARNIVAL

Will Begin August 21st and Continue Five Days.

Elberton, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—The Granite City carnival has been fully organized, and will be opened August 21st, and last five days. The Central committee is composed of I. C. Van Duzer, chairman; H. Thrower, W. O. Jones, B. A. Neal and N. G. Long. Various committees have been appointed for each attraction. Two ballobn ascensions will occur each day, as well as horse racing, baseball, tennis, bicycle races, street parades, brass band tournaments and many other attractions. The attractions will be opened by a floral parade, which will eclipse anything ever seen in this section. During the week lectures will be given by such men as General John B. Gordon, Robert L. Taylor, Senator Bacon, W. M. Howard and others. General Wheeler has promised to be on hand, and also W. J. Bryan.

A queen of the carnival will be elected by popular vote, each voter paying an agreed amount for each ticket voted. This is already provoking considerable interest. The whole city is enthusiastic over the outlook, and are doing all that can be done to make it a success. The city council has made a handsome donation, as well as the county commissioners. The railroads will give reduced rates, and a very large crowd will be in attendance. One of the chief features will be a farmers' day, when Hon. C. H. Jordon and other well-known agriculturists will made addresses. On this day will occur a colt show and other exhibits, out of which it is hoped to get a clever exhibit for the State fair, which will convene in Atlanta in the fall.

Appointed to Board of Examiners.

Quitman, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—Dr. E. A. Jelks, one of the most prominent physicians in south Georgia, has been appointed by Governor Candler to the board of medical examiners to succeed Dr. O'Daniel, resigned.

AFFAIRS AT ATHENS BRIEFLY NOTED

Tent Meetings of Evangelist Hayes Come to Close.

LAST SERMON TO NEGROES

There Was Much Shouting Among the Colored People.

ATHENS STORE ENTERED BY BURGLARS

Boys Leave the City To Go Into Camp at Madison Springs—Seaboard Agent Resigns.

Athens, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—The big gospel tent meeting which was conducted by Evangelist Hayes, the believer in "baptism by fire," was closed last night with a special service for negroes. Fully a thousand people, mostly negroes, were present and the evangelist stirred them up from the very bottom. There was much shouting and hallelujahs and the general demonstration of spirit among them was very great.

A Store Burglarized.

Mr. M. M. Arnold's store, near the heart of the business part of Athens, was entered Monday night by a burglar or burglars who stole a small amount of money and some groceries. This is the third time Mr. Arnold's store has been broken into in the past two weeks, and the authorities are on a sharp lookout for the thief.

A Young Camping Party.

Secretary Godfrey, of the Young Men's Christian Association, left for Madison Springs this morning with a fully organized company of young boys. The boys will march the distance, twenty-five miles, in military order, and when they pitch their camp at the springs, they will still be under modified rules. A big time is expected by all and the party will probably be in camp two weeks.

A Church Revival.

Dr. J. W. Heidt is conducting a revival meeting in the First Methodist church. Much interest is being shown in the meeting and much good is being done. The music is an especially attractive feature. It is very probable that other ministers will join in the revival.

Stockholders of Savings Bank Meet.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Athens Savings bank was held yesterday in their banking house on Broad street. The bank was established in 1892 and has had a continued wave of prosperity ever since its organization.

A thorough examination of all the bank's business was gone into. The books show a much larger deposit than ever before, and the profits for the past six months are far greater than at any time in the history of the bank. The bank is under splendid management and reflects much credit on all connected with it.

The old directors held a meeting directly after the stockholders' meeting had adjourned. All of the old directors were reelected, with the same officers as before. The directors declared their usual semiannual dividend of 3 per cent.

Bessie Mell Industrial Home.

The Bessie Mell Industrial Home held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. This is one of the best institutions in Athens, and it does a great deal of charity work. The poor and the sick are alike well attended to. The reports from the various committees showed that more interest is being taken in the home every month and much good work has been done by the good women of the city.

Mr. T. W. Reed Goes to the Mountains.

Mr. Thomas W. Reed, the popular editor-in-chief of The Athens Banner, left today with his family for Cornelia and other points in the mountains. Mr. Reed's health has been very bad in the past few months, and he takes this vacation in hope that the change and rest may prove beneficial to him in every way. Messrs. L. A. Cothran and George W. Brunson, Jr., will have charge of The Banner in Mr. Reed's absence.

Fourth Uneventful in Athens.

The Fourth of July here was about the same as all other summer days. Very little demonstration was shown. A few small decorations were made. The banks and postoffice observed the legal holiday and the Athens dispensary was closed the entire day. Very few fireworks were used.

Seaboard Agent Resigns.

Mr. J. K. Dixon, who has been the able and efficient agent for the Seaboard Air-Line in Athens for the past six years, has sent in his resignation, and it will be accepted at once.

Mr. Dixon's ill health has been very much against his business and he decided to give it up. Mr. Dixon has much experience in the railroad business, having been connected with it for the past twenty-four years. His friends in Athens deeply regret his leaving the road, as he has been a faithful officer. Mr. Dixon has always striven to build up the Seaboard's interests in this city and has done much to make it a popular route. His successor will probably be named in a few days. Much interest is being taken in who will receive the appointment.

Big Fire at Watkinsville.

This morning at 3:30 o'clock occurred a most disastrous fire at Watkinsville, about six miles from Athens. The fire originated in Elder & Down's workshops. The business was owned largely by Mr. A. C. Elder. The fire destroyed buggies, carriages, paints, planing machines, engines and boilers, blacksmith shops and all of the fine tools and implements Mr. Elder had accumulated for the past few years.

The fire spread to Mrs. Edge's house near by and it caught three times, but was put out each time. Mr. Elder's dwelling was also in much danger until the fire was extinguished.

There are strong indications that the fire was of incendiary origin. Mr. Elder went to the engine room last night at 11 o'clock and found no fire in the furnace or anywhere. He made a close inspection of the whole place, as he usually does each night, and found everything in perfect order. When he arrived at the fire three hours later there was a strong smell of kerosene oil. No clew can yet be made as to who is guilty.

This is a heavy loss to Mr. Elder. It is estimated the entire loss is between $3,000 and $5,000, with no insurance. The bucket brigade did very effective work, and had it not been through their strong efforts, the fire would have been more serious.

POPE BROWN IN WARRENTON.

Barbecue and Eloquence Enjoyed by the People of Warren.

Warrenton, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—Yesterday was a red letter day in the history of Warren county. The Fourth was most gloriously celebrated in the form of a grand barbecue at the fair grounds. There the delicious 'cue and the tempting breads and other viands for which our middle Georgia women are noted, were as free as the air we breathe, and more plentiful than the rains of heaven—since we are in the midst of a terible drought.

Undaunted, though, by the gloomy crop prospect, our people responded to the call for meats, and 100 carcasses were freely donated; these, with breads and the so-forths, made up a delicious repast.

In addition another drawing card was the presence of Hon. Pope Brown, who delivered one of the best speeches it has ever fallen to the lot of our people to hear, one replete with sound advice to the farmer and abounding in much food for thought for the merchant, banker and manufacturer of the south.

To give anything like a complete synopsis of his spech is impossible, but a few of his most salient points cannot well be overlooked. He advocated heartily the raising of all home products, the diversification of crops, the encouragement of home manufacturing and the combination of the banker, merchant, manufacturer and farmer. In his opinion these were necessary to the future prosperity of our people. In enlarging upon this latter idea, he said the prosperity of the banks, the factory and the merchant depended entirely upon the prosperity or want of prosperity that attended the efforts of the farmer. If the farmer failed, then all else failed, and the sooner a combination was effected whereby prosperity for the farmer was assurred, the the sooner would equal prosperity come to every other avenue of trade in the south. He said that there was not one single influence in favor of cotton, but rather against it. He said that Edward Atkinson had said that if the yankee had our cotton plant they would get rich on the seed and the stalk; yet we with the stalk, seed and lint were daily growing poorer. That wheat, oats and grases could not be profitably grown here, he characterized as utterly absurd, and the sooner the farmer dismissed this falacy, the better for him. Other remedies were suggested by him, one being the changing of base on the part of the farmer, instead of his being a buyer he must of necessity become a seller. Produce enough and to spare at home, act unitedly and the case was not a hopeless one.

He said if legislation existed, either state or national, detrimental to the farmers' interests that they could easily correct this by their votes and this they should not be slow to do. Summing up his speech it was, as a whole, sound, logical and practical and will result in great good.

Another attraction was the presence of of Rev. J. T. Carlin, wife and children, just returned from China who gave an exhibition of Chinese dress, customs and manners. This was highly instructive and entertaining.

The 2,000 people who participated in the day's festivities left our borders feeling that old Warren had fully sustained her well-earned and noted reputation for hospitality and wishing for a frequent return of such occasions.

Two things are practically assured—that Warren county will have the best fair this fall that she has ever had and that President B. H. Baker will be able to carry his county exhibit to the state fair as a whole. This he is laboring zealously for and we now predict his success.

FOR HEADACHE
and weak digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
has no equal.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

Cool, Refreshing Non-Alcoholic Summer Beverages.

Mott's genuine Crab-Apple Cider, quarts, per dozen.. .. ..$1.75
Mott's genuine Crab-Apple Cider, pints, per dozen.. .. .. 1.10
Ross' Belfast Ginger Ale, per doz.... 1.75
DeLaney's Belfast Ginger Ale, per doz. 1.40
Wurtzburger Malt Extract, per doz... 1.50
Apollinaris Water, quarts, per dozen.. 2.50
Apollinaris Water, pints, per dozen.. 1.75
Crosse & Blackwell's Raspberry Vinegar, pints.. .. .. 35c
Fremont's Grape Juice, half pints.. 15c
Fremont's Grape Juice, pints.. .. .. .. 25c
Fremont's Grape Juice, quarts.. .. .. 50c
Fremont's Grape Juice, half gallons. 95c
Guaranteed best in the city.

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321-323 PEACHTREE STREET.

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MAKER OF
PICTURE FRAMES.
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Pictures Given Away
For the cost of the mouldi n made and framed, ready fo hanging.
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Must Clear Out My Stock
SEE MY WINDOW.

A RECORD

Of almost a century has proven that Crab Orchard Water is a reliable specific for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Constipation. Give it a trial.

EAGLE AND PHENIX MEETING.

Directors Declare a Three Per Cent Dividend.

Columbus, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eagle and Phenix mills was held today with 5,276 shares represented out of 6,000. A dividend of 3 per cent was declared at a meeting of the old board of directors during the meeting. The property was found to be in splendid shape.

In President Jordan's report he recommended increasing the capital stock of the mill from $600,000 to $750,000 and this may be done in the future. Mr. Jordan made various recommendations as to improvements, which will involve an expenditure of $18,000. If made it will greatly improve the plant and give employment to nearly a hundred more operatives.

The old board of directors was re-elected with two exceptions—Mr. Paul Romare, of Atlanta, and Joseph King, of Columbus, who resigned. They were succeeded on the board by H. M. Comer, of Savannah, and J. F. Hanson, of Macon. The directors reelected all of the old officers of the mills.

The old Eagle and Phenix reorganization committee held its final meeting today, winding all its business up.

FAMILY POISONED BY MEAT.

Cooked and Kept It Over Night in Tin Vessels.

Unadilla, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—At a family reunion given by Mr. David Clemons July 4th, three miles east of Unadilla, twenty were present. Meat that was cooked the day before and placed away in tin vessels caused the poison. Doctors were summoned, and after several hours' medical attendance, all the family recovered.

Elberton's Waterworks.

Elberton, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—Work on the system of waterworks for Elberton has been actively begun, and will be pushed to a quick close. Twenty-five thousand dollars in bonds will be issued and the system made one of the best in the south. The bonds are to bear 5 per cent interest and payable in twenty years. The contract has been let to a firm in Birmingham. Instead of the old style tower, a tank will be erected on a base 125 feet high. The water will be obtained from the public spring within the incorporate limits.

Columbus City Council.

Columbus, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the city council this afternoon an ordinance was introduced providing for an election to vote upon a $100,000 bond issue for sanitary sewerage, the bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest. It will be acted upon later. The council elected all the old city officers with one exception—P. L. Burns succeeded T. G. Coleman as clerk of the market. The salaries are the same.

Shot by Unknown Persons.

Quitman, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—A shooting affair occurred near Quitman Tuesday night in which a man named Laney was shot, but not badly hurt, by unknown parties. Laney's reputation is not of the best and his neighbors have made efforts before to rid the community of his presence, but without success.

Everybody
Who Knows
Anything
About Whisky
drinks
MURRAY HILL CLUB



Because it is better than any other brand.
All wide awake dealers sell it, and dining cars serve it.
J. A. MAGNUS & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.

GALA WEEK AT CAVE SPRING.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

First Reunion Being Held—Happy Times Among the Visitors, Pupils and Teachers.

Cave Spring, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—The present week is a gala one at the Georgia School for the Deaf, and the spacious grounds are ablaze with happy smiles by day and electric lights by night.

The occasion is the first reunion of pupils since the founding of the school in 1849. Quite a number of old pupils, representing different decades, are here to recall the days of "Auld Lang Syne." It is a goodly sight to see the faces that have grown older and the eyes that have dimmed, light up with happiness and flash with old-time merriment as classmates meet and clasp hands. The younger ones sit in the swings under the same old elms that shaded their parents when here in school, and swiftly moving fingers flash back and forth in merry conversation. And yet amid the joyous note of greeting there is a minor tone of sadness, a shadow that is cast over the sunshine of the day, by the absence of one who, in the past, has been a loyal friend of the school and a welcome visitor on festive occasions, and who is missed from the throng today—the gifted Montgomery M. Folsom, whose untimely death a few days ago has been felt by the whole state.

Among the outside visitors, the Rev. Job Turner, of Staunton, Va., is a prominent figure, being the oldest deaf mute evangelist in the world, but who keeps the youth of spirit and a wonderful physical vigor in spite of his eighty years; also Mr. A. F. Wood, of the Alabama School for the Deaf, Mr. Andrews, of the North Carolina School, Mr. Jehu Hoge, of Rockmart, Mr. W. O. Connor, Jr., a teacher in the Iowa School for the Deaf; Mr. Hugh White, of Alabama, principal of the Hearn school at Cave Spring, and various others.

Among the most notable of the old pupils is Mrs. Angeline Payne, who came into school the second year of its existence, and is the only one here who attended school in the little log cabin where the few pupils were taught before the state made appropriation for the present building; also Mrs. Margaret M. Bruce, of Cooksville, Ga., who entered school in 1851, and Mrs. Burke, who came in a few years after, and many others.

Perhaps no one at the reunion enjoys the occasion more than the former pet of the Atlanta police, Mack Woodsides, who is spending his vacation in Cave Spring. Happy and contented he moves among the guests and does his best toward their entertainment.

One of the features of the reunion will be the address of Hon. Moses Wright, of Rome, on Wednesday. Fifty years ago at the opening of the school, Judge Augustus R. Wright made the dedicatory speech, and it peculiarly appropriate that his son should make the address at this, the first reunion, and the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the school.

The happiest man in the whole lot is W. O. Connor, who became connected with the school more than forty years ago, and has known personally every one of those present, most of them having been pupils of his when he was regularly in the schoolroom work.

IMPROVEMENTS AT ELLAVILLE.

Sale of the Old Courthouse—New One To Be Built.

Ellaville, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—The courthouse was sold yesterday to the highest bidder. It was knocked off to Stewart & Golucke, of Atlanta, for $325. The old courthouse must be moved within thirty days, when the erection of a new one will begin.

The plans of Stewart & Golucke were accepted by the county commissioners for the new courthouse, which is to cost $10,000.

Murray, Hill & Stewart laid the cornerstone of their brick store today, which will be the largest business house in town. This is the fifth brick store built here within the past twelve months.

Mayor E. L. Bridges has just completed his new residence and R. M. Murphy and W. D. Sears will have theirs finished in a few days—three of the handsomest residences in Ellaville. An advance in the price of real estate is expected every day and is sure to come.

Election for bonds to build the courthouse will be held next Saturday.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.
Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

The Constitution.

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CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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ATLANTA, GA., July 6, 1899.

All's Well with the Democracy.

Congressman James M. Griggs, of Georgia, who is in Washington, was asked to contribute something to The Post's bureau of political information. This the Georgia congressman very readily consented to do, and in terms brief and terse, and yet admirably clear, he proceeded to set forth the political situation in Georgia, which, making due allowance for local conditions, is the situation in all the naturally democratic states.

Congressman Griggs informed The Post's reporter that Mr. Bryan will have a solid delegation from Georgia at the next national convention; that the distinguished democratic leader is as popular in Georgia in 1899 as he was in 1896, and that he is held in the same high esteem all over the south; that there is small likelihood of the presentation of any other name to the convention; and that the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed and additional planks condemnatory of trusts added.

To this the Georgia congressman added the statement that, while it is entirely too soon to make any predictions as to the result of the next presidential struggle, he does not regard the prospect as adverse to the democratic party. "On the contrary," he declared, "there is good ground for believing that the party will succeed. With a leader like Bryan, and confident of being on the right side of all the great questions of the day, the democracy was never in better shape to prosecute a vigorous campaign."

Now, that is the kind of talk we like to see democrats indulge in. It has the right ring, and, moreover, has the advantage of being true. There are a few pessimistic democrats to be found here and there, who, while they are willing enough to take off their coats and get down to business whenever they are called on, are temporarily overawed by the braying of brass bands and the successes of the money power as shown in the formation of trusts. To doubt the success of democratic doctrines is to doubt the capacity of the people to govern themselves. They may, at some time or other, reach the point where they will succumb to the power and influence of money combinations. This is possible but not probable; and until this surrender is definitely and formally made the democratic party, representing the true interests of the people, will always have a good prospect of success.

We agree with Congressman Griggs that there is no good ground for believing that the party will succeed in the next campaign. It cannot be possible that the aggressive movements in the direction of centralization—movements which embody all the most vicious forms of attacks on the people's interests—are to go unrebuked. It cannot be possible that the voters are to permit themselves to be misled into following false leaders and indorsing false issues.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech at the banquet given in his honor by Atlanta democrats, declared the truth when he said that the democratic party is nearer the principles of Thomas Jefferson today than it has been since its organization. And he uttered another great truth when he said that the Chicago platform is the platform of the voters and not of the leaders.

We are willing to admit that the campaign of next year will put the principles of Thomas Jefferson to the test of their popularity in this country. We have, as it were, reached another crisis in the history of this government, and the people are to be called on to choose between the principles of democracy and the doctrines on which a centralized plutocratic government is based. The issues are to be more clearly defined in 1900 than they were in 1896, and the voter who can be deceived as to his duty toward himself and his neighbors does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of democratic government.

We have had such crises in our history before, as all students know, but at the proper time, at the appointed moment, the people have always given a verdict in their own favor, and against the allied and plutocratic interests of the money power.

Trusts and the Tariff.

Editor Watterson takes occasion to print another "confession of faith" in which he announces that "the tariff is the parent of the trust." The claim has been made before, but up to this time the proof of it is not at all complete. In point of fact proof fails at the very points where it should be clearest.

A high tariff is a tough old affair certainly, as all disinterested observers eagerly admit, but one fact which has made attacks on it purely academic, and which has prevented these attacks from appealing strongly to the ordinary business man, is the disposition of the opponents thereof to make it responsible for all the phenomena of our economic system. Let a cog slip somewhere in the machinery, let prices fall or a panic ensue, and at once and on all sides the tariff is held up to view as the author and cause of the trouble.

It seems impossible for a mind infected with ideas of free trade pure and simple to take its attention away from the tariff even to give a moment's thought to any other cause of the difficulties with which the people have to contend in their ordinary business affairs. As we have said, a high tariff is a tough affair, no matter how it is viewed, and is certainly the cause of some of the severest difficulties which taxpayers have to endure; but there is a limit to its power and possibilities.

On occasion, we have argued in these columns that the trusts owe their development in this country to the scarcity of money, or, rather, to the inability of the average business man, especially if he is a promoter of industrial enterprises, to secure on fair terms and reasonable time a share of the supply that is said and supposed to be available. The situation which has been created by a change in our financial condition has appealed so strongly to the large capitalists that they have recently been running over one another in order to take advantage of it. Such are our conclusions with respect to contemporary trust development, which has no parallel or precedent, either in this country or elsewhere.

With respect to the tariff, it may be confidently stated that if it were the parent of trusts we should have seen its infectious brood take charge of business many years ago. The Dingley tariff is not the first high tariff we have had, nor is it the highest. Therefore it may be urged either (1) that the tariff has been untrue to its mission for many years, or (2) that it is not "the parent of trusts."

And the argument may be made the more confidently, seeing that free trade England has been the scene of the operation of various trusts, and that British capitalists, taking their cue from our own, are at this moment engaged in financing quite a number of trusts. Indeed, these British capitalists are not only taking the cue from our own trust developers; they are following the example of some of the developers at home. A London newspaper, the name of which (Engineering) describes its scope and purpose, in a recent issue remarks that "the success of the English Sewing Cotton Company opened the eyes of manufacturers in general to the possibility of greater profits implied in the successful fusion of a number of businesses in one line of production."

Having had their eyes opened, what is the natural attitude of capitalists? Why, to take advantage of the illumination shed upon them; whereupon, as Engineering points out, the business of trust development is going forward in Great Britain, not as gayly, for the British are a sober and a conservative people, but quite as rapidly (making due allowance for differences in temperament and tradition) as in the United States. Wool combing, cotton yarn dyers, Ruchdale flannel and blanket makers, the worsted yarn and slubbing yarn dyers, the rubber manufacturers, the Lancashire coal owners, the wall paper makers and the armor plate makers—each and all of these interests are committing themselves to the hands of trusts; or, as Engineering quaintly puts it, are about to be "intrusted."

Now, if the tariff is, as Editor Watterson firmly believes, the "parent of trusts," these combinations would have neither cause nor excuse for their development in Great Britain, which is a free trade country. His contention fails to pieces; the most important links in it come apart the moment they are subjected to inspection.

Mr. Bryan's Oratory.

However much evil his political enemies may lay to his door, they cannot deny that William J. Bryan ranks as one of the most fluent and effective orators on the public stage of today. It is small wonder that with his magnificent qualities of leadership and the righteousness of the cause that he champions, combined with his vital and unusual eloquence, he has succeeded in creating an immense and devoted following in the United States.

There are orators and orators, and like the stars, "one differeth from another" in glory. To the man who has heard the average stump speaker, Mr. Bryan's eloquence is a revelation gratifying and astounding. You may enjoy listening to this man or that. His platitudes are high-sounding, and the phrases which he coins are tickling to the intellectual palate. But there are two very severe tests in real oratory under which the every day expert almost invariably wilts. Come away from an ordinary political meeting and endeavor to recall the most striking portions of a speech, or to line up in your mind's eye the general drift of your man's effusion. You will meet failure in almost every instance. To be sure, there will be a vague remembrance of pleasant periods, glossy and succulent at the time, but it will be difficult to lay your finger on a single lucid train of thought which has vividly impressed your mind. Another test, and one more rigid still, is to read a speech and watch its influence as you read. At the time, the man's fervidness of manner, his flexibility of voice or grace of gesture may have warmed and excited you, but you will discover that his sentences in cold type do not waken a fraction of that enthusiasm which prompted you to applaud and approve so liberally.

Everyone who has heard Mr. Bryan speak knows that he survives these tests. There are very few democrats or even republicans whom you can approach and find ignorant of the sentiments of the last presidential candidate, and who cannot repeat some of the most powerful and tense of the utterances which gave them to the world. You can pick up a newspaper and read a speech by this same individual, and you will find that not an atom of the fire and stimulating properties has been lost by their transfer to paper. You read, and are electrified and enthused just as though the author was pleading in his most sonorous tones, and you were occupying a front seat drinking in his marvelous eloquence. It has been proven that these addresses have almost as great a vote-gaining ability when read in the quietude of the study as when listened to in the magnetic intoxication of the convention hall.

In the latter case, the speaker is so fluent and his metaphors and figures so lightning-like as to compel your utmost attention for a full appreciation. You have no time to digest or question them. Count them over the next morning and you will find them just as logical and impressive as when they were sounded in your ears. You will discover that you have not been dazzled by platform pyrotechnics, but that the meat is as wholesome and grateful as was the odor of its production.

How many public men are there who can lay claim truthfully to these extraordinary intellectual qualities? It would be an arduous task to name four or five in the forum of today. That the gentleman from Nebraska is easily the leader of these is not disputed by those who have made a lifelong study of politics and politicians.

Hog Raising in the South.

The United States department of agriculture has issued an important pamphlet on hog raising in the south, prepared by Mr. S. M. Tracey, of Mississippi.

The indorsement which is thus given to this industry in our midst should attract the attention of all those who have been under the impression that we could not raise our own meat supplies. In the southern states more pounds of pork are used than of all other meats combined. In a large proportion of the country homes beef and mutton are practically unknown, except occasionally in the winter months, and pork is almost the only meat used by the large colored population. In every country store salt meat is as staple an article as is sugar or coffee; its cost is an important item of expense to the majority of housekeepers, and the demand for it seems only limited by the ability to purchase. Ten years ago fully 90 per cent of the pork used in the gulf states was purchased from great packing houses in Kansas City, Chicago and Cincinnati, and little attention was given to its production here, few farmers growing even enough for their own consumption.

It must be gratifying, then, to learn that an expense upon our resources of such a character as this is being cut down. During the past ten years there has been a rapid increase in the number of hogs raised, a corresponding decrease in the amount of pork imported and a still greater decrease in the living expenses of those who raise their own supply. Those who have engaged in raising hogs for the market have found it very profitable when rightly managed, and at the present time the business of raising hogs is increasing more rapidly than any other line of stock raising in the country. Nevertheless, we are a long way behind in the work of supplying our own tables, and we still see exclusively agricultural sections importing meat stuffs by the train load. But recently The Constitution had occasion to notice large receipts of pork in Harmony Grove, the center of one of the best agricultural sections of Georgia. The pity of this exhibit was that since meat importation was necessary there, what must the condition be in the less progressive parts of the state?

Whenever the failure to raise our own meat supplies is mentioned there are those who make the answer that in comparison with raising cotton the experiment does not pay. It is pointed out that the west raises more corn to the acre, forbidding competition. Right on this point the government publication referred to, says:

> The hog is often called the "mortgage lifter" of the great corn belt from Ohio to Kansas, but its power in this direction is by no means confined to the region of cheap corn. The southern states can produce corn almost if not quite as cheaply as the most favored regions of Illinois or Missouri, while the much greater variety of food crops, the more nearly continuous grazing, and the consequent greater immunity from disease, give special advantages for profitable pork raising which do not exist elsewhere. Profit from the raising of hogs depends more on the supply of cheaply grown feed than on any other item. Food crops which are inexpensive to grow, which mature at different seasons, and which can be harvested by the hogs themselves, are abundant in all parts of the south; and there is no reason why the southern states should not be exporters instead of importers of meat.

The conclusion here reached is one which has been championed by The Constitution for years. There was never a more promising field for enterprise than that which is furnished by a southern farmer who has the nerve to undertake it. He finds a home market in which the highest prices prevail; he has beyond that a foreign market, the extent of which is illimitable; he can work all the year round, and has every element of nature to assist him. The obstacles in his way, and the reward in sight, are thus met by Mr. Tracey:

> The obstacles mentioned can reallly be overcome. Diseases caused by overcrowding can be avoided by building a few fences and cheap shelters. The exclusive or excessive use of corn is wholly unnecessary in view of the many other feeding crops available; and it is not economical by reason of the smaller cost of other feeds which are equally good or better for use, except during the short time of fattening. Scrub blood is as unprofitable in Kansas or Ohio as in Texas or Florida; pure bloods can be obtained in one place as readily as in another, and with the use of well-bred stock every animal can be made ready for market without keeping it beyond twelve or fifteen months. Packing houses will be built as soon as the supply of hogs is in excess of the local demand, and until then the farmer will find it profitable to be his own packer. The man with a small herd will make a much better profit in proportion to his investment than the man who grows for shipment. With such a favorable climate, and with food crops which can be produced at so little cost, hog-raising can be made profitable on every farm in the south.

Every farmer in the south should write at once to the United States department of agriculture for a copy of "Farmers' Bulletin No. 100." It gives facts and instructions which will put money into the pockets of the people.

Alger has already made Pingree a friend of McKinley. In fact, Pingree fairly reeks with McKinleyism.

A contemporary suggests that the United States be called "Weuns." The suggestion is a very good one.

James Whitcomb Riley is going to Baden-Baden. It is to be hoped that close contact with the German tongue will not destroy his own melodious voice.

It is said the "Cubans are full of demands." Let us be thankful they are not full of American liquor.

The restlessness of Teddy is such that Platt can't afford to take a day off.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Montgomery M. Folsom.

I.

His voice is silent who, in early days,
Made sweet the woodland ways
With song that echoed o'er the world afar,
Where the great singers are.
No flower was too lowly for his praise;
He read the mysteries of sun and star,
He heard the music of the Georgian rills
That sang to him the secrets of the hills;
And in the glooms
He wove the world a garland of bright blooms.

II.

'Twas his in life to suffer and be strong:
God giveth grief still with His gift of song;
And grief was his—that grief
Which finds the tares in every golden sheaf,
Yet winnows therefrom all the splendid gold
With patience manifold!
Love blest him on the thorniest earthly way:
Darkness was silvered by the light of day:—
That light which on his brow
Shines with supreme and deathless glory now!

III.

The world will miss him, for his song was sweet—
With all the music of his soul replete!
Sure from the storm and strife
He passes to great life!
That life which is the singer's meed—which seems
Sweet as the music of his earthly dreams!
He passes to light
While Love is whispering: "Goodnight!—Goodnight!"

* * * * *

Briefs from Billville.

We had a splendid, providential rain yesterday. It washed our office away and we got $1,000 insurance.

We have again been turned down in the civil service examination. We hate to hurt the government while it's involved in war, but we hereby announce that this paper is ag'in' it forever!

The coroner sat on six men, yesterday. The coroner weighs 300 pounds, and the men cannot recover.

The mayor fired off a gross of cannon firecrackers in a flour barrel on the Fourth of July. We don't know how he is feeling about it, as he went up with 'em and hasn't come down yet.

* * * * *

The Fallen of the Fight.

(Frank L. Stanton in Philadelphia Evening Post.)

Oh, the story and the glory of the fallen of the fight
Beneath the drooped flags dreaming in the laurels and the light!
Is there rumor of the strife now?
Do their bright swords leap to life now?
Do they hear the far-rolled thunder of the grim guns in the night?

Oh, the story and the glory of the fallen of the fight!
Does the clamor of the captains reach their ranks all ghostly white?
Nay—they rest with rusting blades,
All the glory-starred brigades,
And the peace of God is on them in the splendor of the light.

In the peace of God they sleep, while the battle-thunders sweep
Over the echoing oceans where deep calleth unto deep;
Where from stormy sea to sea
Waves the starred flag of the free,
And their comrades, armed in honor, their vigil-fires keep.

Oh, their story and their glory! Let the red stripes o'er them wave,
Red as the blood that crimsoned them—the life-blood that they gave!
Blow, bugles, east and west,
Over their rose-wreathed rest,
And the love of a common country, like a garland, on their grave!

* * * * *

He and Contract Expired.

"Any news in the settlement?"

"Nothin' worth talkin' erbout. We hired a feller to pray fer rain, an' he wuz to fetch it in a week; but the rain never come ontell ten days atter we'd lynched him!"

* * * * *

The politicians will look after their fences, but they invariably let the voters split the rails.

The Life-Way.

It's a brief way, honey,
But the weather once was sunny,
An' the stars beamed in beauty in the sky;
Then kiss your hand to sorrow;
If we drift away tomorrow,
It's thank God, my honey, and goodby!

It's a brief way, my honey,
But your smile, it made it sunny,
An' the song was the sweeter for the sigh;
For all that comes hereafter
We had sweetest love and laughter,
Then, thank God, my honey, and goodby!

* * * * *

A Coogler on Deck Again.

Mr. J. Gordon Coogler, author and publisher of purely original verse, sends the following "purely original" one to The Constitution: He calls it: Two Eyes I Love:"

There are two eyes, two gentle eyes I love,
That shine alone in my tired soul tonight;
They are brighter than the dew upon the lily,
Kissed by the early rays of morning light.

But alas, they have no tender glance for me!
And this is why my heart has many sighs;
If she only knew the love I bear for her,
Then she might turn on me her lovely eyes.

If I could turn those gentle eyes away
From that cold face on which they love to gaze,
And could win from them a loving glance tonight,
Methink I would be happy all my days.

It is understood that Mr. Coogler is getting out a volume of impassioned love lyrics, of which the above is an "original" sample.

* * * * *

After the Rain.

There's a thankful song on the hill and plain
After the rain:
The thirsting crops
Drink the big, round drops—
The dust smells sweet in the dimpled lane,—
The lilies the dewy sweetness drain
After the rain.

The mockingbird on the treetop high—
After the rain,
Sends a thankful song
The vales along—
A song that soars to the thrilling sky!
And the heart of a happy world beats high
After the rain!

* * * * *

An editor who has fallen heir to $20,000 has retired from the newspaper business. Most of them would have been foolish enough to have enlarged the paper and lost the money.

* * * * *

"There is more in this world than money," says the editor of The Whitsett Courier; but just how much more he does not say.

F. L. S.

TWENTIETH CENTURY IDEAS AND METHODS

Already we have a foretaste of many strange things which may become common enough in the twentieth century.

There is a growing belief in the power of the human mind to control matter, and some very remarkable experiments and occurrences in this line are attracting the attention of the public.

Perhaps some Christian Scientists go to an extreme and claim too much, but they are not altogether wrong in some of their theories.

The other day a believer in Christian Science told me an interesting little story.

It seems that his wife cured her colored cook a short time ago of a bad headache by Christian Science methods, and the servant felt so grateful that she talked to her mistress in a confidential way about her home affairs.

"You remember the time when we had so much smallpox in Atlanta?" said the cook.

The lady answered in the affirmative, and the negro continued her talk.

"You remember how worried I was, and how I hurried through my work and went home early?"

"Yes," replied the mistress.

"Well, I will tell you all about it now. You see, my sister was down with smallpox at my house and I had to stay with her as much as possible."

"You never told us," said the lady.

"No, mam. I never told anybody—had no doctor—nursed my sister until she got well. That's why I was so bothered at that time. I just thought I would tell you."

At dinner the lady told her husband.

At first he was badly worried. Then his face brightened.

"This strengthens my belief in Christian Science," he said, "and it goes to prove the importance of keeping the mind tranquil. If the cook had told us about the smallpox at her house it is probable that our agitation and fright would have resulted disastrously. The plague would have seized us all. As it was, we never dreamed of danger, and this negro, without changing her clothes, came to us daily from the side of a smallpox victim, and we escaped unharmed. I believe that our ignorance of the facts and our peaceful minds, filled with pleasant thoughts, saved us. Don't you?"

I replied in a non-committal way, and asked my friend if he thought that many negroes had successfully concealed smallpox cases here during the epidemic.

"I have no doubt of it," was his prompt answer.

Returning to Christian Science, I called the attention of my companion to the fact that his belief in the power of the human mind over matter was held by many people of all classes and all religions, and also by those without any religion.

"Shortly after the Charleston earthquake," I went on to say, "an Atlanta business man told me that he had studied the subject and had discovered the cause of earthquakes. I asked him to name it, and he came out with the astonishing statement that at times when millions of human minds were agitated in a certain way the mental disturbance was communicated to the earth and caused the shocks and movements known as earthquakes. Are you prepared to agree with him?"

The Christian Scientist thought a moment and then started off.

"Haven't time to discuss it now," he said, "but that man is more than half right. Why shouldn't the human mind cause earthquakes? It can do almost anything."

Thousands of people are now discussing telepathy, and since the successful experiments in wireless telegraphy there is a growing disposition to believe in thought transference.

Early in the twentieth century it is possible that the whole business will be reduced to a system and made practically useful.

This will beat wireless telegraphy. It will enable two persons separated by any distance to communicate with each other with the rapidity of thought itself.

Of course all persons will not have this power. Only those who have been properly trained will be able to exercise it. Still it is plain that those who possess both the gift and the developed power can be made very useful.

It goes without saying that every big daily newspaper in the near future will have its corps of mind readers, thought transferers and thought receivers.

Under favorable conditions the newspaper reporter in an Atlanta office will be able to interview a man in New York by simply sitting still and writing acording to the suggestions and impressions made by a current of thought.

The very best mind reader on the staff will be sent to interview the foxy politicians who are noted for their unsatisfactory answers to important questions.

Wireless telegraphy is well enough, but just think of the special telepathist in a newspaper office who can throw the searchlight of his mind upon any man thousands of miles away, and ascertain his condition, thoughts and actions!

When we reach that point the profits of telegraph and cable companies will be tremendously reduced.

But wires will always be used to some extent, because there are millions of people who are not capable of either transferring their own thoughts or receiving the thoughts of others.

In fact the average mind has been so weakened and crippled by education and lack of education that only a very few persons in every thousand have any telepathic capacity.

Students of the occult sciences tell us that the adepts in India have practiced the arts spoken of here for thousands of years.

During the Sepoy rebellion the British were puzzled to account for the lightning like transmision of news among the natives, without telegraph lines or railways. But those white-haired adepts understood it. The currents thrown out from their minds, directed by their will, lodged in willingly receptive minds 500 miles away, and thus the British movements were known beforehand.

We rushing people who think that the Christian Scientists and telepathists are cranks have startling experiences at times.

I have no time to go into such matters as presentments, but nine persons out of ten believe in them.

Persons who never heard of Christian Science talk about will power, and admit that it affects a man's physical condition.

I know a high class canvasser who never fails to secure an order when he feels in advance that he will get it. When he is doubtful he generally fails.

Of late years he has made it a point never to call on a man for an order unless he feels perfectly confident that he will be successful. If he feels uncertain, he goes on to another man.

This canvasser firmly believes that the condition of his mind determines his success or failure. When he feels that he is irresistible he rushes into even a stranger's office and books him to the extent of hundreds of dolars.

All of this interests me, but my friend who holds that the human mind causes earthquakes is in advance of even the twentieth century.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

Governor McMillin's Appointments.

Nashville, Tenn., July 5.—(Special.)—Governor McMillin today appointed Gilbert D. Rains, P. J. Moran and William McCroix to be members of the Memphis legislative council; John F. McCallum, Jerry Hern and Charles D. Quinn to be registration commissioners for Shelby county, and Thomas H. Jackson to be coal oil inspector at Memphis.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Thanksgiving Day.

Editor Constitution—Is the last Thursday or the fourth Thursday in November of each year Thanksgiving Day? And why?

G. W. M.

Hogansville, Ga., July 5, 1899.

Thanksgiving Day is a creature of tradition and not of law. It had its origin in early Puritan days in New England and was timed for the last Thursday in November as marking the closing up of the year's agricultural work, when everything was supposed to be housed for the winter. There was also behind it a little purpose to displace the Christmas season, which the Puritans did not wholly relish. Aside from the policies behind its appointment, it grew to be a social and family day of reunion, and upon the establishment of the union was regularly named by the succeeding presidents as a day of thanksgiving. The tradition spread to the states and the governors issued proclamations in harmony with that of the president. There have been examples, however, of governors naming a different day through opposition to the president, and during the high-tide of populism a western governor proclaimed it to be a day of mourning instead of thanksgiving.

The Mulberry Tree.

Editor Constitution—How and where does the mulberry tree grow?

N. T.

The black mulberry is a low tree. It often lives to be 300 years old. A native of middle Asia, for 1,000 years it has been grown in Europe. Its fruit is prized as a deseert and for the wine produced from it. Its leaves are used to a limited extent to feed silkworms. The white mulberry is famous as being the best food for silkworms, is a native of China and is now grown extensively there, throughout eastern Asia and in southern Europe. It is a bush. There are other varieties of the mulberry, the bark of some of which is used in the manufacture of paper.

The Laundry Checks.

Editor Constitution—What is the meaning of the signs or checks written upon my laundry memorandum by the Chinese who looks so meekly at me?

HENRY ALLEN.

The system of laundry checks used by Chinese is used to identify the articles, not to determine the cost. Each part of the bisected slip fits the other in completing a group of words based upon a cipher system.

Suggests Northen for Chancellor.

Editor Constitution—In regard to the chancellorship of the Georgia university, I wonder the name of ex-Governor Northen has not been suggested for the place. I believe a Georgian should be given preference over a representative from any other state, provided a Georgian can be found in every way qualified. While I believe there are many entirely capable, I feel there is no one more eminently qualified for the place than our honored ex-governor. He is a scholarly, Christian gentleman and eminently successful in all that he has undertaken. Could he be induced to accept the position, I feel convinced it would be for the best interest of the university and a great blessing to the young men of the state. I graduated from the Georgia university forty-five years ago, but her welfare is still dear to my heart, and I would rejoice to see this splendid Georgian her chancellor. Please give space in your paper to this sugestion.

JAMES L. HEARD.

Elberton, Ga., July 3, 1899.

As to Citizenship.

Editor Constitution—1. Should a child be born of "touring" American parents in a foreign country, is that child eligible to the rights of American citizenship?

2. If a child of foreign parents is born in America, is he an American citizen without taking out naturalization papers?

E. E. GRIGGS.

Atlanta, Ga., July 5, 1899.

1. This question was widely discussed in connection with the proposed candidacy for president of the late Speaker Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia. The justices of the United States supreme court at the time privately informed Mr. Crisp that they considered him eligible. The late Hon. N. J. Hammond, of Georgia, held the same view. The discussion which would be precipitated over the candidacy of such a citizen, however, would always render his selection impolitic.

2. He is.

On the same lines The Constitution is in receipt of the following inquiry:

In the last issue of The Youth's Companion I saw an article on Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, who is the republican candidate for the speakership of the house of representatives. The article ended up by saying that Mr. Henderson is a native of Scotland, which made him ineligible for the presidency. Please explain why this is. It has always been my understanding that one to be eligible for the presidency of the United States must be American born. Kindly answer this in your tomorrow's issue and oblige.

AN ANXIOUS SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Crisp was born abroad of American parents and hence was held by the higher legal authorities, as stated, to be eligible. Mr. Henderson, however, as the Scotch-born son of British subjects, is not eligible. The reference to The Youth's Companion was probably a misprint.

THE STATE PRESS.

They Want Dr. White.

From The Bainbridge, Ga., Democrat.

South Georgia wants Dr. H. C. White in the chancellorship of the State university.

In Good Health.

From The Quitman, Ga., Free Press.

Hon. William Clifton's friends are gratified by the evidence of health indicated by his latest appearance in the public prints.

Touched by the Governor.

From The Fort Gaines, Ga., Sentinel.

Governor Candler, in a letter to Colonel Irwin, says he does not know the editor of this paper. But we have a "feeling" recollection of the governor, having had a thorough flogging at school years ago, when he was at the other end of the birch pole. We had flattered ourself that Mr. Candler remembered us, having received a long letter from him about twelve months ago concerning certain gubernatorial aspirations. It is more than likely that his acquaintance with the country press will be renewed again twelve months hence. Give us back the military, governor, and we may forgive you for the flogging.

A Specimen Georgia Melon.

From The Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.

The largest melon brought to Thomasville this season was sent to this office yesterday by Mr. W. A. Wheeler. It is of the variety known as the Choctawhatchie, and weighs even seventy-three pounds. This giant was grown by Mr. F. A. Roddenbery, at Metcalfe, and is as fine a specimen as we have ever seen. It has attracted a great deal of attention.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES FOR AMEER

Tzar of Afghanistan a Target for Traitor's Bullet.

London July 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Globe says that advices have been received there from Cabul, capital of Afghanistan, that an Afghan recently discharged a rifle point blank at the ameer, but missed him, the bullet lodging in the shoulder of a general standing near by.

The advices also say that the ameer's brother, Ishak Khan, attempted to bribe a cook to poison the ameer, and that when the plot was discovered Ishak fled into Russia and the cook was hanged.

Elected New President.

Raleigh, N. C., July 5.—(Special.)—On the second ballot tonight George T. Winston, now president of the University of Texas, was elected president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college here. The college was thrown open to women.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Leopold II of Belgium, who is beginning to fear that the political agitation which is now disturbing his kingdom may eventually cost him his throne, has swayed the imperial scepter since December 10, 1865, when he succeeded his father, Leopold I. He has been rather popular with his subjects and has tried in many ways to make



KING LEOPOLD.

his influence felt abroad. He is a liberal patron of the sciences and is noted for his generosity in offering prizes for sporting tournaments held in Brussels. He has taken much interest in the development of the Congo Free State and has been for some time the head of the international association which was formed for the purpose of opening the Congo river and its tributaries. King Leopold was married in 1853 to the Archduchess Marie of Austria, and by her he has had three children, two daughters and one son. His son, duke of Brabant, died at the age of ten. Leopold has no living son, and as the Belgian constitution forbids succession to daughters, the elder son of the king's brother was the presumptive heir to the throne. This heir, the Comte de Flandre, died in 1891, and now Prince Albert, a youth of twenty, the only brother of the late Prince Baldwin, is the presumptive heir to the throne threatened by the political and economic outbreak in Belgium. The king has been most unfortunate in his domestic relations, and is keenly sympathized with by the royalty of Europe. Leopold is a grandson of the late King Louis Philippe of France, who lost his throne in the revolution of 1848.

Bishop John P. Newman, the distinguished prelate of the northern Methodist church, who died yesterday at his home in Saratoga, N. Y., was perhaps the most distinguished churchman of his denomination in America. In 1860, after he had spent several years in preaching the gospel, Dr. Newman went abroad and spent some time in study in various continental universities. On his return he came south as a missionary, and during his stay here



BISHOP NEWMAN.

he established two colleges, one church journal and three conferences. In 1869 he was appointed chaplain of the United States senate, an office he filled for six years. While in Washington he organized the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist church and was its pastor. In 1874 Dr. Newman revisited Asia, and after a year's sojourn in Palestine he returned to his old church in Washington. He was a personal friend of General Grant, and acted as the spiritual consoler of the former president during the latter's last illness. Dr. Newman's works on the holy land are among the most interesting descriptions of that country extant. He was seventy-three years old.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Waynesboro, Ga., True Citizen: It is now thought the depot in Atlanta is a kind of ghost ship that sails in when the mud in the old shack there is of the right consistence, and when the belated citizen stops to gaze at it admiringly, thinking it had come to stay, it sails off like the Flying Dutchman, and vanishes.

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun: It is claimed that the Atlanta Milling Company has a whistle that can be heard in Macon. We knew Atlanta was desperately fond of blowing her own horn, but we had not heard before that she had become so expert that it could be heard for such a great distance.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Leader: Atlanta people are busy these nights watching for the kissing bugs.

Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise: The kissing bug has struck Atlanta. We knew Atlanta would not remain long behind Washington, New York and Philadelphia in this matter.

GOLD IS POURING INTO DAWSON.

Reports from Seattle Say That Finds Are Unusually Rich.

San Francisco, July 5.—A special from Seattle says that gold dust was pouring in to Dawson when the Humboldt passengers left. They allege that on the morning of June 20th a pack train of twenty horses, each animal carrying 200 pounds of gold dust, arrived from El Dorado Creek. There was two tons of it worth fully $1,000,000. It is said that eleven of the horses were weighted down with dust from one claim.

Another Dawson party arrived today on the Dirigo. Joseph Putrau and Henry Berry have jointly 700 pounds of dust. Aside from this no one man had to exceed fifty pounds. The total on the vessel was about $150,000. The City of Topeka is close behind the Dirigo with considerable treasure.

STORIES TOLD BY SOLDIERS

Who Have Just Returned from Havana, Cuba.

Columbia, S. C., July 5.—(Special.)—J. R. Vandiver, Jr., and A. L. Mahaffey, who were teamsters in the Second South Carolina regiment, but transferred to the government corral when their command left Cuba, have just arrived at Anderson. They went into the army for the experience. The young men left Havana May 21st and say the rains had just begun to be heavy.

Mahaffey relates a peculiar incident of an up-to-date colored professor of the negro college in Alabama, who went to Europe in search of pupils and brought back six boys and a girl. He came back with his pupils on a government transport at Uncle Sam's expense.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS WILL BE HERE SATURDAY FOR DEPOT CONFERENCE

The Executive Officers of the Terminal Lines Are Expected Here To Prepare Their Propositions.

CONDITIONS THEY WILL NAME

They Will Want a Viaduct and Pryor Street Closed.

ALSO AN EXTENSION OF THE LEASE

In Addition They Will Insist on the Transfer of Freight Through the City Day and Night—Outlook Bright for the Depot.

A meeting of the executive officers of the roads entering Atlanta has been called for Saturday of this week. The purpose of this meeting, which is to be held in Atlanta, is to talk over plans for the new union station.

The roads will try to draft a proposition, stating what they wish the city and the state to do. Major J. W. Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, will probably write the letter. No one can do anything until he states what he wants. He holds the key to the situation.

Some weeks ago Major Thomas stated that if the city would bridge Whitehall and the state would close Pryor street, the railroads would build a new union passenger station on the present site.

The city council does not want to spend $100,000 on a viaduct.

Some property owners on Pryor street are strongly opposed to the closing of that crossing.

It is just possible that the roads would stand a part of the expense of building the viaduct, but some of them are very much opposed to contributing for the bridge.

At this time it looks as if the proposition of the roads will contain these points:

The city to build a viaduct over Whitehall and Peachtree from Alabama to Marietta.

The state to close Pryor street.

The roads to be allowed to continue the transfer of freight trains through the city in daytime.

The state to extend the lease on the present passenger terminal for fifty years.

There will have to be provision for a subway under Pryor street and one under Loyd. The roads will probably leave those two matters to the city and the state.

Rumors and Rumors of Rumors.

Opposition is already directed at the city bearing the entire expense of building the viaduct, at closing Pryor street and at the extention of the lease.

All kinds of complications are rumored. What compromises can be arranged no one can foretell.

But there must be a viaduct.

Pryor street must be closed.

The lease must be extended.

And the privileges or rights, as the case may be, to transfer freight through the city.

Will all be insisted on by the roads. It is reported that President W. H. Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville, and President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern, had a conference over the depot matter and had reached an understanding.

Mr. Smith's decision would be likely to influence the Western and Atlantic and the Atlanta and West Point, as it certainly would the Georgia road.

Mr. Spencer's decision would of course control the Southern railway, and it might have weight with the Central.

The Seaboard Air-Line has to go with the Western and Atlantic.

Mr. W. H. Smith was in Atlanta two weeks ago. He has been looking into the depot question here and has had a survey made for his own information. A few months ago he told The Constitution's representative that he was opposed to building a new station on the old site. Report says that he has modified his opinion, but to what extent is not known.

Mr. Spencer is in Europe. Mr. Gannon, third vice president of the Southern, is expected to be here on Saturday. Major Thomas will come. So will Mr. Egan, of the Central, and Mr. Scott of the Georgia. Mr. G. C. Smith will represent the Atlanta and West Point.

YOUNG PEOPLE WILL MEET.

Baptist Young People's Union Will Have an Echo Meeting of the Columbus Convention.

The city Baptist Young People's Union will hold a session tonight at 8 o'clock at the Fifth Baptist church. This meeting will be a very interesting one and many talks of the recent state convention held at Columbus will be made.

The following is the programme:

Song.
Prayer.
Song.
Paper, "My Trip to the State Baptist Young People's Union Convention"—Miss Lucy Irby.
Song, "The Speech of the Convention"—Rev. J. C. Newman.
Paper, "The North Highlands Meeting"—Miss Lucile Daniel.
Recess.
Song.
Paper, "Social Side of Convention"—Miss Dorothy Smith.
Song.
Address, "The Conference of the Convention"—Arthur Lynch.
Address, "The Good of the Convention"—Rev. J. C. Solomon.
Business.
Adjournment.

Is It Malaria or Alum?

(Popular Science Monthly.)

Languor, loss of appetite, indigestion and often feverishness are the common symptoms of a physiological condition termed "malaria." All these symptoms may be and frequently are the effect of the use of alum baking powders in food making. There is no question about the poisonous effect of alum upon the system. It obstructs digestion, prostrates the nerves, coagulates and devitalizes the blood. All this has been made clear, thanks to physicians, boards of health, and food commissions. So "highly injurious to the health of the community" does the eminent head of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Barker, consider the alum baking powders, that he says "their sale should be prohibited by law."

Under these circumstances it is worth the while of every housewife to employ the little care that is necessary to keep so dangerous an element from the food of her family.

A pure cream of tartar baking powder, which is the only kind that should be used, ought to cost about 45 to 50 cents a pound. Therefore, if you are paying 25 cents or less per pound, the powder is certainly made from alum.

Always bear these simple facts in mind when purchasing baking powder.

KISSING BUG MADE HIM SPIT.

John Gresham Arrested for Spitting on the Sidewalk—Tells Why He Did It.

A kissing bug victim was in the police court yesterday afternoon.

John Grisham spat on the sidewalk, and it chanced that a watchful cop saw him when he spat.

"I must arrest you," said the officer.

"John Grisham was frightened. He thought of all the deeds he had committed ever since he hooked green apples when a boy.

"What have I done?" he at last exclaimed.

"Done," replied the officer, "you have broken the law of the city.

broken the law of the city. Done, sir? You have with malice aforethought spat on the sidewalk."

Yesterday afternoon John Grisham was arraigned in the police court, and when the officer had told in the most forcible manner of the insult to Atlanta's pavement the recorder asked:

"John Grisham, what have you to say for yourself why the sentence of this court should not be passed upon you?"

"'Tis true, judge, that I spat on the sidewalk," replied the prisoner, "but I solemnly deny, sir, that it was done with any malice or with that intent which makes the offense a crime even in this spit-bound city of Atlanta. I live in the country and I have been reading in The Constitution about these kiss-bugs, and ever since then I have been keeping an off eye on all kinds of winged insects that flit my way. This morning I was standing on the sidewalk talking to a friend when a bug flew right against my mouth. In a moment I thought of the dreadful kiss-bug and I spat. Indeed, judge, I confess I spat long and forcibly."

The recorder looked puzzled for a moment and then he said:

"The law as I read it is simply to spit or not to spit, and there are no exceptions, not even in cases of bugs. I admit that a kissing-bug is enough to make anybody spit, even on an Atlanta sidewalk, but that doesn't exculpate the offender. In view of the extenuating circumstances of the bug, however, I will make the fine as small as possible—only $1."

Drank Champagne and Fought.

Last night about 8 o'clock R. L. Brotherton and Tom Mosely, a saloon keeper, had a fight in the rooms of the latter over his saloon on Decatur street. Mosely was roughly handled. Brotherton was arrested and after being locked up about two hours was turned out on bond.

SOLD WHISKY ON JULY FOURTH.

J. G. Gallagher, Saloon Keeper, Fined $50 in the Recorder's Court Yesterday Morning.

J. G. Gallagher, saloon keeper at the corner of Piedmont avenue and Decatur street, was arraigned in the police court yesterday morning for selling whisky on the Fourth of July and was fined $50.75.

Gallagher was reported to the police on the afternoon of July 4th and he denied having sold any liquor. It is said some of the witnesses against him were not exactly of that character to be believed on oath, but the recorder decided that the testimony was sufficient to convict, and he entered a $50 fine.

Under the city ordinance such a conviction might carry with it a revocation of the retail whisky license, but the police authorities have taken no steps in that direction.

Gallagher paid the fine.

Sick Men and Women do you Want to Be Cured?



Remember we have cured cases of Private and Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of some of the best specialists and physicians in the United States. Proof of this statment at our office.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Sores, Pimples, scrofula, Blood Taints and all troubles arising from an impure state of the blood, completely eradicated from the system.

KIDNEY AND URINARY.

Weak Back, Pain in Side, Bladder, Sediment in Urine, Brickdust or White; pain while urinating, frequency of; Bright's Disease and all diseases of the bladder of both sexes.

PRIVATE Diseases, Blood Poison, Stricture, Varicocele, Tenderness, Swellings, Weakness of Organs and Piles. Fistula quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

LADIES, if you are suffering from any distressing ailment peculiar to your sex you should call on Dr. Hathaway & Co. without delay.

All persons who may be afflicted should consult us at once, as our reputation will guarantee to every one satisfactory treatment. Call or write DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ S. Broad st., Atlanta, Ga.

SUMMER SHOWER OPENS THE SEASHORE SEASON AT DEPOT



One of the Attractions at the Union Depot.

The new rain gauge on top of the Prudential is all right, and unlike the old one at the custom house, it catches all the rain there is falling. The hard shower about noon yesterday gave the new gauge its first real work, and after the hard rain it showed that just 2.05 inches had fallen. The heavy shower lasted less than an hour and forty minutes, and the rain that fell during that period came very near being the record for that length of time. The 2.05 inches of rain that fell yesterday was a greater amount than fell during the whole of last month, and while it was of course very beneficial, it would have been better had it been spread out during the month instead of falling all at once.

During the month of June only 1.46 inches of rain fell, and it was one of the dryest Junes on record. The hard rain yesterday was the hardest that Atlanta has ever had with one exception, and that was the deluge which occurred during the confederate reunion. The rain storm came up very suddenly and unexpectedly, as it was only a local shower. It did not cover a very large territory, as parties coming into the city from the country near by stated that there was little or no rain.

While the above figures are the official ones and are correct as to the amount of rain that fell on top of the Prudential building, it was nothing like the rain that fell at the union depot.

While no accurate measurement was obtained, Uncle Bud Kernodle went out in his canoe and made several soundings, but up to a late hour last night he had not returned from his cruise. When last seen he had hooked a big fish, and was signaling John Colville to come out from shore and help him land it.

The life saving crew was out immediately after the flood commenced and did some valiant work at the upper end of the dock. At the end of the wharf, just above Durand's lighthouse, the water was very deep and pedestrians had a hard time. Quite a large crowd gathered on either bank to watch the display of hosiery and the efforts of those who tried to wade across.

Just in the center of the flood there was a reef of belgian blocks that many succeeded in getting to, but once there it was impossible to reach the other bank, and many of the pedestrians who reached the reef did not have the courage to turn back, so there they would remain watching signals from either shore and listening to the laughter and advice of the landlubbers on the banks.

The men who handle the baggage trucks at the depot had a hard time, but they have all become expert swimmers, and there were no deaths from drowning among the help. As the flood subsided last night there were no bodies found, and Mayor Colville, of the depot, stated last night that he did not think any of the visitors or travelers who were forced to catch trains had been drowned.

All trains were getting in on time last night, as the water had gone down considerably, and it is thought that everything will be all right today if it does not rain any more.

It is stated that a northern corporation will establish a ferry line across the Pryor street crossing before the next rain, so that pedestrians may be accommodated. This will be quite a convenience, as it will be easier to go over the tops of freight cars by boat than it will be to wait for them to pass, as the public has to do in dry weather.



Coming Up to the Luggage Dock.



Why Does This Crowd Go to the Seashore?



Fording the Flood.

LIVELY RAID ON GAMBLERS

Officers Surround House Near the Police Barracks.

A WILD DASH FOR LIBERTY

Negroes Jump from Windows, Hide Under House and Climb Up the Chimney Flue.

A police raid was made yesterday afternoon within a block of the police barracks, and the affair created no little excitement.

About 4 o'clock the police were informed that several negroes were gambling in a frame cottage on Decatur street at the intersection of an alley near Butler street. Three patrolmen and four detectives surrounded the house, and when a tap was made on one of the doors the negroes in the dwelling made a desperate effort to escape.

From one window four negroes leaped, and three of them crawled under the house when they saw that the place was surrounded by the officers. One of the four leaped over a fence and fell into the arms of a detective.

Two negroes climbed up the chimney flue and had to be dragged down by the legs.

One negro pretended to be asleep and it took hard work to arouse him.

The smartest one in the crowd stopped to gather up the loose change on the floor and secured several dollars, which will go toward paying court expenses.

There were ten altogether in the house and nine were caught. Just how the tenth got away is not known. He seems to have got lost in the shuffle. An officer says he believes that the tenth man slipped out after the raid was made.

The nine men arrested were Will Bookhalter, Will Persons, Jim Barnes, Will Johnson, Columbus Persons, Lowndes Johnson, Oliver Moxey, Henry Jackson and Will Wilson.

The cases will come up for trial in the police court this afternoon.

"No eye like the master's eye." You are master of your health, and if your blood is out of order you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will purify the blood and give you health.

Low Rates to Richmond and Eastern Points—International B. Y. P. U. Convention July 13-16, '99.

Account of the above occasion the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Richmond and return on July 11th, 12th and 13th at half rates, one fare round trip. Tickets limited to July 21st, with privilege of extension to August 15th. Cheap side trip rates from Richmond to Old Point, Washington, Baltimore, New York, etc. Rates open to everybody. Apply for further information to

RANDALL CLIFTON, D. P. A., Atlanta.

jun29-tf

DRUNK IN FRONT OF CHURCH

Old Woman, Aged Seventy, Was the Culprit.

STRUCK HER HEAD ON STONE

She Is Carrie Watson, One of the Oldest Characters Known to Atlanta Police.

People attending a mission on Decatur street last night reported at the police barracks that a white woman was lying drunk on the sidewalk in front of the church.

The call officers went to the church and found an old white woman so drunk that she never knew when she was moved and placed in the patrol wagon.

The woman was Carrie Watson, who is about seventy years of age, and she is a character well known in police circles.

Thirty years ago the woman began to drink. She worked hard for a living, and aside from the habit of drinking too much at times, there was nothing against her character.

Her relatives began to leave her, and she went lower and lower as the years passed by.

Her husband and children moved away from Atlanta, and she has no one in the city today who cares aught about her.

Among those who come in contact with the police, Carrie Watson is the oldest who continues to be arrested for public drunkenness.

While drunk last night the old woman fell and struck her head on a sharp stone. When taken to the barracks the blood had stained her face and clothing. City Physician Hurt was sent for, and he dressed the wound. The woman sat in a chair and murmured at times something about her head hurting her. She was too much under the influence of whisky to even know that a doctor was sewing up the gash.

A charge of drunk on the streets was made, and she will be arraigned before the recorder this afternoon.

SHERIFF DID NOT MAKE ARREST.

McHenry Was Turned Over to Him by Residents.

Through a mistake in securing the facts about the arrest of the negro McHenry on the Fourth, it was stated that Sheriff Nelms arrested the negro. The sheriff did not go out to make the arrest, but the negro had already been captured by the white people in the neighborhood, and they turned him over to the sheriff upon his arrival on the scene.

The negro was sent back to town in charge of Deputy Sheriff Tolbert, while the sheriff went to search for the others who had participated in the fight. The sheriff did make an arrest, but it was the brother of the man who did the shooting.

COUNTY SEEKS CORPORATION TAX

Fi. Fas. of $31,471.54 Issued Against B. & L. Associations.

COUNTY ATTORNEY BEHIND IT

He Directs Tax Collector To Proceed To Levy for Alleged Defalcations.

PROPERTY IS VALUED AT $1,154,125

Southern Home Building and Loan, Atlanta National Building and Loan and Atlanta Loan and Investment Company the Parties.

Fi. fas. for taxes amounting to $31,471.54 have been issued against the Southern Home Building and Loan Association, the Atlanta National Building and Loan Association and the Atlanta Loan and Investment Company. It is stated in the fi. fas. that the building and loan associations are in default for taxes on solvent notes and bonds secured by real estate, loans secured by assignment of stock and on furniture and fixtures. The loan and investment company, it is claimed, has defaulted on notes and accounts, secured and unsecured.

County Attorney Rosser some time ago gave instructions to Tax Collector Stewart to issue the fi. fas. against the companies which were in default, and in accordance with these directions the fi. fas. will be levied in a few days. The taxes against the companies are doubled if they are in default, they having failed to give in or pay the amounts which the county attorney says is due.

The Southern Home Building and Loan Association is said to be in default of the taxes on solvent notes and bonds secured by real estate to the value of $750,300, loans secured by assignment of stock of the value of $128,704, furniture and fixtures $1,400.

The taxes on these amounts, at the rate of .494 for the county, and of .621 for the state is $8,701.50. When this amount is doubled it makes a total of $16,403, the amount of taxes now claimed to be due.

The Atlanta National Building and Loan Association is due the state and county taxes on solvent notes and bonds secured by real estate to the value of $498,210. The amount of taxes due on this amount and the loans is $5,555.03, which when doubled amounts to $11,110.06.

The Atlanta Loan and Investment Company has a fi. fa. against it for notes and accounts, secured and unsecured, to the amount of $177,511. The taxes on this amount when doubled amounts to $3,958.48.

The total value of the property returned for taxation by the Southern Home is $100,000. The amount returned by the Atlanta National is $33,570 and by the Atlanta Loan and Investment Company $19,370.

It is probable that after notification is served on the officers of the corporations the collection of the taxes will be held up until a compromise can be effected, or an agreement made by which the companies can pay the taxes. It is not thought that the double taxes will be collected if the companies will offer to pay the single amount claimed by the county.

If the county insists on collecting the full amount there will probably be a contest in the courts to decide whether the companies are liable for the amount of taxes on the property alleged to be in default.

The form of the fi. fa. is the same for all the companies. It is as follows:

State of Georgia, Fulton County—Whereas, Southern Home Building and Loan Association, a resident and citizen of the county of Fulton, did for the year 1898 fail to make to the tax receiver of the county of Fulton a full return of all the taxable property owned by said association during said year, and

Whereas, said association did in part fail to make a return of its taxable property for said year, and

Whereas, the taxable property of said association not given in for taxes for said year which ought to have been given in consisted of solvent notes and bonds secured by real estate of the value of $750,300, loans secured by assignment of stock of the value of $128,704, furniture and fixtures $1,400.

Whereas, the tax receiver for said county of Fulton not make the valuation and assess the taxation on the property omitted from the tax return of said association for said year, and

Whereas, said receiver did not, in all other respects, make the return for said defaulting association from the best information he could obtain and double tax said association as to the property omitted from its return, and

Whereas, said tax receiver did not in any manner, as to said property not returned by said association comply with section 847 of the code of 1895, and

Whereas, it is the duty of the undersigned as present tax collector of Fulton county, as provided in section 885 of the code of 1895, to collect the taxes of former years when any person or corporation is wholly or partially in default, and

Whereas, it is the duty of the undersigned, as such tax collector, to examine the digests of the receiver of said county, and

Whereas, if the said undersigned knows of any default not entered on said digest, it is his duty to make a schedule of such in the manner as done by said receiver, and of any other that the undersigned may then or afterwards learn, and of their property and assess a double tax in the same manner as the said receiver is allowed to do, and

Whereas, said undersigned tax collector has examined the digests of the said receiver for said year, and

Whereas, he knows and by an examination of said digest had learned that the said association is in default as to the property aforesaid for the said year, and that it is due the state and county aforesaid, the tax for said year upon the property aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the requirements of section 869 of the code of 1895, the undersigned, as tax collector aforesaid, returns for said association for the year aforesaid, the following property as to which said association is in default for said year, to-wit: Solvent notes and bonds secured by real estate of the value of $750,300, loans secured by assignment of stock of the value of $128,704, furniture and fixtures $1,400.

I hereby make the valuation of the property aforesaid the amount set opposite the items aforesaid, and assess the taxation thereon for said year at said valuation. The rate of taxation for said year was: for the county of Fulton, .494 cents per hundred, and for the state .621 cents per hundred. The tax due on all said property is, therefore, the sum of $3,701.50, but inasmuch as the said association is in default as to said property, it is the duty of the undersigned to double tax as to said property in the last column of the digest against said association after having placed the proper market value in the proper column, and the undersigned does hereby double tax said property by assessing against said property a tax to the amount of $16,403.

One copy of this schedule and return has been furnished the tax receiver of Fulton county and one the comptroller general, as provided in section 869 of the code of 1895.

This 30th day of June, 1899.

A. P. STEWART,
Tax Collector, Fulton County.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

To St. Louis.

Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

A $30,000 STOCK OF DIAMONDS

TO SELECT FROM AND EVERY ARTICLE A BARGAIN AT OUR PRICE.

Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls and Sapphires have advanced in price, but our goods are lower than ever.

If you contemplate purchasing anything in that line our stock will offer you an opportunity to find a safe investment.

MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers.

Gate City Guard picnic tomorrow. Good music and dancing.

HOT WEATHER CLOTHING.....

Serge Coats and Vests,
Alpaca Coats and Vests,
Sicilian Coats and Vests,
Serge Suits,
Crash Suits,
Fancy Vests,
Negligee Shirts,
Silk Shirts,
Light Underwear,
Collars,
Cuffs,
Straw Hats,
Belts,
Fancy Pants.

BIG VARIETY,
COMFORTABLE WEIGHTS,
COMFORTABLE PRICES,

HIRSCH BROS.
44 Whitehall St.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT **Kamper's**"

Something New in Tea

We are just in receipt of a small shipment of
Fresh Picked and Cured
GREEN TEA
from "Pinehurst" Tea Gardens, Summerville, S. C. Although this tea appears "black" to the eye, it is classed "green" in native tea parlance, because it is picked from the first tender green shoots that appear on the tea plant. This indicates that it is of the very finest and most delicate quality. In fact these teas are seldom or never exported from China, but are kept at home for the mandarins and wealthy Chinamen, often commanding fabulous prices, owing to the reputation of the garden producing them. We believe this is the first time that any tea of this character has been offered here, and tea lovers will find in them A DRINK exquisitely delicious if properly brewed. Our stock is limited to 10 pounds in one-quarter pound tins, at 40c tin. Mail orders please add 10c for postage.

THE BEST TEA AND COFFEE STORE,
79 and 81 Peachtree St.



Cuts of All Kinds
Portraits,
Letter Heads,
Cartoons,
Special Designs,
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Line Engraving.
Southern Engraving Co.,
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IMPORTED !!

French Straw Hats!

See the latest Parisian Novelties in Straw Hats in our window.

R. B. SWIFT & CO.,
7 Peachtree Street.

THE KIND YOU WANT AT THE PRICES YOU SEEK

Weather Indications.
Partly cloudy; continued high temperature.

Fully explains the character of seasonable inducements we are offering for trade. The very cream of our stock is being sold at our Reduced Price Sale. No selection of old, out-of-style, damaged suits, but a bone fide offering of the choicest and most popular suits our stock affords. It will please you to call and let us fit you in one of our high art suits at low-cut prices.

To Keep Our Tailors Busily Employed

During the dull summer months we have extended our Reduced Price Sale to our Tailoring Department and you can get any desired garment made to order at about the cost of manufacture. It will pay you to investigate.

Our Reduced Price Sale Includes

Seasonable Suits for Men, Seasonable Suits for Youths, Seasonable Suits for Children, and Made-to-Measure Garments in our Tailoring Department.

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

...EISEMAN BROS....

TAKE ELEVATOR FOR BOYS' CLOTHING AND MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENTS.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA--15-17 WHITEHALL.

NORTH GEORGIA GREETS BRYAN

Continued from First Page.

not only a very selfish man, but he is a very short-sighted man and cannot lay claim to any high amount of patriotism. Peace hath its victory as well as war. Peace hath its responsibilities as well as war; peace hath its duties as well as war. I think sometimes we are apt to assume that only in time of war can a man assume his courage. We admire the courage of the soldier. We admire the courage of the man who climbs the hill in the face of shot and shell. We admire the courage and patriotism of the man who will go out in a boat and risk his life for what he believes to be his duty to his country. We admire the courage and patriotism displayed by soldiers everywhere, but in this country we have other opportunities for the display of courage and patriotism; and in these days when the many are burdened and where the few evade the responsibilities of the burdens of government—the rich man who takes his pocketbook in his hand and marches up to the treasury department to pay his taxes shows moral courage as well as the man who takes his musket and marches out on the battlefield.

How Unjust Laws Work.

"Have you ever analyzed an unjust law? Suppose one man pays $10 to support his government when he ought to pay $5 and another pays $5 when he ought to pay $10, what is the result? The unjust system which collects from one man $5 which he ought to keep and leaves in the pocket $5 that he ought to contribute, such a system is merely an indirect means of transferring one man's money to another man's pocket. It is only larceny by law, and as I have studied governments and systems, I have come to the conclusion that the larceny practiced by law in the United States far exceeds the larceny for which we incarcerate men in the penitentiary. (Applause.)

"That the amount of money stolen from some and given to others by unjust laws far exceeds the amount of money which changes hands in violation of our statute laws.

"We make a near approach to justice in our local taxation. Why? Because we try to adjust the burdens of the government in proportion to the property possessed—and yet we do not succeed. Why? Because our taxation is not in proportion to actual property, but in proportion to visible property, and if part of the property is invisible and escapes the visible property must be overburdened to make up for the invisible that escapes. The escape of the invisible property from taxation is so well known that ex-President Harrison made a speech in Chicago only two or three years ago, when he pointed out with an emphasis that I dare not use, a manner in which some were escaping taxation.

Why He Quotes Others.

"I say language that I dare not use because I am a conservative man and am not permitted to use such expressions as are used by some of those who labor under different ideas from my own. But I can always find language of those that I can quote, and thus I can say what I want to say. (Applause.) If you have read the Chicago papers during the last few days you will find that under a new law they are now finding the personal property, and that one person gave in a schedule of a million and a half of personal property, and another a half-million. They were two women. I do not know whether the men will do as well as the women or not. (Laughter.)

"They are finding instances where men who gave in $500 last year, gave in $40,000 this year, an evidence of great increase in property, or evasion last year.

"Now we come to federal taxation. How many of you, I wonder, have considered the question of federal taxation? How many of you have examined to see the expenses of the federal government are borne equitably by the people?

"Before the Spanish-American war broke out almost our entire revenue for the support of the federal government was collected from two duties—from import on tobacco and liquor. Do you believe that the people use liquor and tobacco in proportion to their income? Do you believe that a person with a hundred thousand dollars uses on an average a thousand times as much liquor and tobacco as the man with an income of a thousand dollars? He would have to, to pay his share of the taxes, but you all know that he does not. You all know that when we collect taxes on liquor and tobacco that the man with the smallest income pays the largest proportion to support the government, and the man with the largest income pays the smallest to support his government.

Are Searching for Stomachs.

"Do people eat in proportion to their income? Does a man with a hundred thousand dollars income a year eat a hundred times as much as a man with a thousand dollars? You know he does not. Some one has suggested that the poor man eats more than the rich man—that the poor man is looking for food for his stomach while the rich man goes from one watering place to another in search of a stomach for his food. (Laughter.)

"Does a man with a hundred thousand dollars wear a hundred times as much clothing as a man with a thousand dollars? You know he does not. The largest percentage of the tax is collected from the people with the smallest income, and the smallest percentage is collected from the people with the largest income. Now is that fair? No one will say it is fair, and yet when we secured the passage of the direct income tax law that put a tax of 2 per cent upon incomes and left as an exemption those incomes under four thousand dollars, the law was contested. Now, why was it that the law exempted incomes under four thousand dollars? Because the people under that amount already had paid too much; but as those with small incomes were overburdened and those with large incomes not burdened enough, it was thought but just to exempt those already overburdened until those escaping were brought up to an equality; and it did not bring those even then up to an equality with those who are now overburdened.

The Law and the Court.

"But the supreme court held the law unconstitutional, and some people have cried out that the democrats had passed an unconstitutional law. That is not fair. It was framed upon a law that was declared constitutional by the supreme court of the United States. When this last law was passed upon on the first hearing the vote was 4 to 4. It was not declared unconstitutional then, and they had another hearing. The ninth judge, who was not present at the first hearing, was present then, and he, too, declared that the income tax was constitutional. And now you may wonder how we were defeated if we had four to begin with and got the ninth man, which made five. Well, the fact is that between the first hearing and the second we lost one of the men we had on the first hearing, and that gave them five; and then by a majority of 1 the supreme court held that the law was unconstitutional.

"Now the democratic party, in its convention of 1896, declared that it believed in the principle of income tax, and pledged the party to utilize whatever of the law remained after that decision, or whatever there might be in case that decision should be afterwards reversed.

"I believe in an income tax. I believe that the income tax is just. I believe that it is the most just tax than we can collect, because it fits the burden to the strength of the pocket and makes the people pay for the protection which the government gives them.

"They say that youth is sanguine, but I am just sanguine enough to believe that the day will come when we shall amend the constitution of the United States so that we shall provide for the income tax—so that no one judge and no nine judges can build a fortress around great wealth to prevent its bearing its just share of the tax burdens.

A Republican Judge's View.

"During the campaign, I used to quote from a dissenting opinion of a member of the supreme court. Whenever I wanted to say anything against that decision, instead of using my own language, I was so conservative that I would always quote what a supreme court judge said, because I thought I could afford to repeat what a judge said—and yet I was so cautious that when I wanted to quote from a judge, I always quoted from a republican judge, because a republican, of course, could not be an anarchist. (Laughter.) And I used to quote from Justice Brown, a republican member of the supreme court from Michigan. He said: 'I fear that in some hour of national peril, this decision will rise up to paralyze the arm of the government.' And that decision did rise up to paralyze the arm of the government. War came on. We needed more revenue; we could not get it by an income tax. They can in England and Germany, but we couldn't. What did we do? We had to look around to get something to put a stamp on. We stamped deeds, receipts, bank checks and things of that kind.

"Our people know now what it means to have a government that is unlimited when it deals with the individual but limited when it deals with property. In an hour of peril this government can draft the citizen, but it can't draft the pocketbook. Money is more precious than blood. In an hour of peril this government can take the son from his mother and the husband from his wife, and stand them up in front of the enemy's gun, but in an hour of peril this government dare not attempt to make a man bear his just proportion of the expenses. (Applause.)

"Is it just? No. The collection of this overtaxation from the poor is unjust; but all should pay their just taxation for the protection they receive from the government under which they live.

Long Time Buried.

"Now there is another question that I want to speak of. It is the money question. It is one that has been buried for a long time, but it is not dead. No question is dead in which the people are interested and the people are always interested in a question which concerns them; and this money question involves the great question of right and wrong, a question of justice and injustice. I am one of those who believe in an independent financial policy today for the American people—a just cause—and no tomb was ever made so strong that it could imprison a righteous cause.

"Do you know its taxes my patience to talk with a goldbug? It requires all the Christian forbearance I have to keep from getting angry when I talk with one. I do not mean to criticize a person who is one. I do not deny the right to be one. I use the term as a brief descriptive phrase, because it is shorter than to say an advocate of the gold standard, and I want to say that when I say goldbug, I use the term with all the charitable feeling that he manifests when he calls me a lunatic or anything of that kind. (Laughter.)

"It never hurts my feelings to have these hard words applied to me. If a man calls me a thing that I am not, it does not have to be it just to save him from the fate of Ananias. So I say I do not bother about these hard names; and probably the goldbug is as kind as he can be when he calls us lunatics, because when he calls us lunatics he relieves us of all mental responsibility for our ideas, and by relieving us of mental responsibility, he relieves us of moral responsibility, and he is kinder to us than we can be to him when he relieves us of moral responsibility. (Laughter.)

That Superiority of Wisdom.

"I can hardly be patient when I talk to a gold bug, because he just looks down on me with contempt. I do not like to be looked down on with contempt. (Laughter.) I do not claim to have more sense than other people, but I do not like to have a man talk like he has more sense than I have. Here is a sample conversation showing the attitude of the gold bug:

"Some well dressed gold bug meets a man and says: 'Are you in favor of free silver?'

"The silver man says, 'Yes, sir.'

"'What! You! A man of your intelligence?'

"The silver man says, almost in a whisper, 'Yes, sir.'

"The gold bug says, 'Well, I'll declare!' And then they adjourn. (Laughter.)

"It is too awful to think about, and he just walks away and leaves the other writhing under his scorn. (Laughter.)

"Now, if anybody has any right to look down upon another it is a man who believes in bimetallism. He has a right to look down upon the advocates of the gold standard. I do not say that he should, but if one has the right to assume authority over another, it is the man whose views have the indorsement of history, who has the argument on his side.

"The platform of 1896 presented nothing new. People held up their hands in horror at the Chicago platform—the silver plank. There was nothing new in that plank. That silver plank demanded the free coinage, unlimited coinage, coinage at 16 to 1, coinage without waiting for the consent of any other nation. Free coinage? Yes; but we have had the free coinage of silver, and we now have the free coinage of gold. Unlimited coinage? Yes. We once had the unlimited coinage of silver, and now have the unlimited coinage of gold. Coinage at 16 to 1? Yes. We once had coinage at 16 to 1, and that is the ratio now existing between all our silver dollars and our gold coinage. Coinage without waiting for the consent of another nation? Yes; there was a time when this nation did not ask the consent of any other nation of the world when it entered upon any policy. (Applause.)

They Can Name It.

"There is nothing new in that platform. We had had the double standard in this country for eighty-one years. Isn't that a long time to try a thing? And during all that time not a party of any name ever declared against it. Isn't that a record to be proud of? Not a party of any name ever condemned the double standard in its existence. But some say we never had a double standard. They quibble about definitions, but instead of wasting time on definitions, my reply is a very simple one—that if they will give us what we had then, they can name it. (Applause.) All we want is the law, they can call it what they please. We not only had the double standard, but we adopted the gold standard without any party asking for it.

"When I was a boy and attended the debating society we used to debate the question that 'There is more pleasure in anticipation than in possession,' and it makes me mad now to think that we got the blessing without passing through the anticipation of enjoying it. Just to think of having a blessing rushed on us in the night. I can imagine that a thing tried for eighty-one years without opposition might have been bad; I can imagine that a blessing might have stolen in upon us without the people knowing it; but there is something that is stranger than that, and that is we kept the gold standard for twenty-three years after we got it before any party found out that it was a blessing. (Laughter.) That is a question that I cannot understand. I have known of a thing concealing its benefits for a while, but I never knew a system to conceal its benefits for twenty-three years while nobody found it out; and yet we had the gold standard for twenty-three years, during which time every party was trying to get rid of it.

All the Parties.

"I am not speaking only of what the democratic party did, but I want to remind you that the republican party—even the republican party in 1892, with the present president of the United States as chairman of the committee on resolutions—adopted unanimously a platform that declared that the American people from tradition and interest favored bimetallism. We had had the gold standard for nineteen years and that party declared that not the gold standard, but bimetallism, was favored by the American people, and that it was favored not only from tradition, but from interest as well.

"But you tell me that there was a campaign after that. Yes, there was one in '96. Do you know what the platforms were in '96? If you have forgotten, let me remind you that three parties—the democratic, the populist and the silver republican parties—declared that the gold standard was bad, that it was un-American. Three parties pledged themselves to drive it out of the United States, and at the polls six and one-half millions of people marched under the banner of independent bimetallism.

"Have you read the republican platform? Did that platform declare the gold standard was a blessing? Not at all. The republican platform declared that the gold standard must be maintained until the leading commercial nations of the world would join us in letting go, and pledged their party to help get rid of the gold standard. And when the elections came thirteen and one-half millions voted against the gold standard, and only one hundred and thirty thousand voted that the gold standard was a good thing; and they carried one precinct in the United States. (Laughter.) But, lest you must give them too much credit for, I will tell what Mr. Cleveland was trying to do, and the only consolation I have is that when I did find out, I didn't forget it as soon as Mr. McKinley! (Applause.)

How a Vindication?

"And you hear people talk as if the election of '96 was a vindication of the gold standard. I want to speak of it only because I want you to know that the money question is not a settled question, and questions are pending until they are settled. But, my friends, the last election sounds like ancient history, so many things have happened since.

"The first thing the president did when he took the oath of office was to send a commission to Europe, composed of the former vice president, a senator of this state and a member from Massachusetts. A republican president sent that commission to Europe—what for? To get rid of the gold standard. I ask you why is it that a republican president was trying to get rid of a good thing? You tell me it is a standard of civilization. I ask you why were they trying to get rid of a standard of civilization? Mr. McKinley was trying to persuade Europe to help us let go, and congress appropriated a hundred thousand dollars in trying to get rid of it. Our commission went to Europe, and France joined with us and asked England to help restore bimetallism. Have you ever asked yourself why France joined with us? France had had the gold standard for a quarter of a century. Why does France want bimetallism after she has had the gold standard? It is because the gold standard is not satisfactory to France.

"Do you think the English people all want the gold standard? If you do, I ask you to read what took place while our commission was over there. The merchants and laborers joined in a petition to help restore bimetallism. A government commission pointed to the gold standard as the chief cause of agricultural depression in England, and pointed to bimetallism as the only hope for the English farmer; and while our commission was there, merchants and manufacturers sent in a petition asking for the restoration of bimetallism.

A Handful of Bankers.

"Well, you tell me that the English government did not join us. That is true, but do you know why? The laborers asking for it, merchants and manufacturers asking for it—why didn't the English government join? Because on the 22d day of September, 1897, the bankers of London met at the clearing house behind closed doors, pledged themselves to secrecy, and gave out as the result of their deliberations that the gold standard was all right. Then what?

"A handful of London bankers meeting in secret had more influence with the English government than the laboring men and the farmers. They controlled the policy of the English government, and the English government controlled the policy of Europe, and Europe is controlling the policy of the United States.

"Why do we keep the gold standard? Because France wants it? Because the people of England want it? No; not the laborers and the merchants. Why do we keep it? Because the financiers of England want the gold standard, and they control England, England controls Europe, and Europe controls our policy.

"Who fixes the gold standard in this country, then, on seventy millions of freemen but the bankers of London, who are few enough to meet in a clearing house!

"My friends, you have heard me called a demagogue, a disturber of the peace, a crank, etc., but there is not anything that I would not do or any name I would not bear to prevent a handful of English financiers from determining the financial policy of this nation. (Applause.)

"Those who determine the financial policy of this nation determine the conditions that shall surround our children. I think too much of my children to transfer their guardianship over to a people of a foreign land, who have no interest in our institutions, and who have never sworn allegiance to our flag.

Will Cast Off the Shackles.

"But when our people were willing to take up arms to bring independence to the people of Cuba, who did not speak our language, and were not of our race—if our people were willing to take up arms to bring independence to them, certainly they will vote to bring independence to our own people and relieve them of the burdens. (Applause.)

"But they say that some things have happened since the election that have made the gold standard acceptable. Why, my friends, evidences have annihilated all their arguments. One argument was confidence. We were told that what we needed was not money, but confidence, and that when we had the gold standard everywhere, things would run along nicely. Just before the election, the papers said 'Confidence would be restored in four days,' and today they say confidence has been restored. More banks failed in the first six months after confidence was restored than failed in the whole six months before; and if I had been elected, I would have been blamed for all of them.

"A Washington firm announced within a week before the election that if I was elected they would go into bankruptcy; and in a week after election they did go into bankruptcy. (Applause.)

"You take what the republicans said would happen if I was elected, and take what did happen within six months after the election and who could doubt that for six months I was president of the United States. (Laughter.)

"The confidence argument is gone. What other argument was there? They said there was gold enough in the world to do the business of the world, and that we did not need any more money, and yet within six months after the election those very people were bragging that the republican party had discovered gold in the Klondyke! They said we did not need any more money in '96. It used to amuse me. My father-in-law said to me just after I was married—I have a good father-in-law—and I remember that just after my marriage he put his hand upon my head and said with a voice full of pathos: 'William, while I have we shall not both of us want.' (Laughter.)

How They Wabble About.

"Whenever I find a man who says there is plenty of money I find that it happens to be a fellow who has the money, and the very people who said we had enough gold are the ones who now tell you that with the increase in the production of gold that the silver question is dead. The very people who told you in '96 that it did not matter whether you had much money or little, just so it is good, are the ones who are now stamping their hopes upon there being enough of gold to make it useless to have silver.

"If we do not need any more money then what is the advantage of having the increased supply of gold? In '96 they said what we wanted was rising dollars and now they are trying to show that property has risen. You cannot have both rise. This question is so simple that I do not understand how anybody can mistake the principle that underlies it; those people who now boast of an advantage in having an increased production of gold are now admitting the principal contention that we made during the campaign, that the more money there is the better times will be.

"Some try to make this a complicated question and tell you that no one but financiers can understand it. I tell you that every one can understand it. I want to make an illustration that I think will make it clear to any one in this audience. In a campaign the friendly papers praise you more than they ought to and the hostile papers abuse you more than they should, so that you do not really get a good idea of a candidate, and I have sometimes thought that a candidate should go around and see the people, so that his enemies should find out that he did not have any horns, and his friends should find out that no did not have any wings. (Laughter.)

Learned This Early.

"I never bragged about how early I learned things, and yet I can say, (and you will not accuse me of egotism when I say it), I always could tell when one end of the teeter board went up, the other end goes down.

"The gold standard has for its purpose the lessening of the value of products and the raising of the value of the dollar. Now, if a man wants that, he is justified in advocating the gold standard. But I believe that many people who advocate the gold standard, do not really understand what it means.

"When I come to this point of the gold standard, I generally have to indulge in quotations, and so I begin to quote the foremost republican of recent years, Mr. Blaine. In Mr. Blaine's speech he divided society into two classes. On one side he put the holders of fixed investments and on the other side he put all the rest of the people, and he declared that the destruction of silver and the establishment of gold would have a ruinous effect on all forms of property. And sometimes I get so mad that Mr. Blaine's language doesn't seem adequate. Then I turn to Mr. McKinley. He said that Mr. Cleveland was trying to make money scarcer, and therefore dearer—money the master, and all things else the servants. I confess with some humiliation that Mr. McKinley found out before I did what Mr. Cleveland was trying to do, and the only consolation I have is that when I did find out, I didn't forget it as soon as Mr. McKinley! (Applause.)

The Charitable Construction.

"Think of it—trying to make money scarcer, and therefore dearer! Money the master, and all things else the servant. Now some of you may be radical enough to say that men will intentionally, knowingly, purposely try to make money scarcer and dearer. I will throw the mantle of charity over a man who advocates the gold standard, and says that he does not understand what he is doing.

"But sometimes I get so mad that Mr. McKinley's language won't express my feelings, and then I turn to Mr. John G. Carlisle, and Mr. Carlisle said that 'the conspiracy formed for the destruction of the money of this country was the most gigantic crime of all the ages.' Mr. Carlisle said that the consummation of the scheme 'would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world.'

"Think of the wars in history and the misery they caused. This country has been less in wars than most nations, and yet think of the misery that the wars of this nation has brought. Think of all the other wars of history. Then you have added together the misery caused by diseases, murders of the human race, then add, as Mr. Carlisle says, the misery caused by pestilences and famines, and yet the miseries entailed by striking down silver, according to Mr. Carlisle's estimate, would be greater than all.

"I want to remind you that the secretary of state, Mr. Hay, wrote a letter on the 25th of November, two weeks after the election of 1898, to Lord Oldcastle of England. It is published in the testimony taken before the Indian commission, and in that letter Mr. Hay tells Lord Oldcastle that the president and the majority of his people believe as much in an international agreement as they did when they were over there.

"If an international agreement for the restoration of silver is still desired, it must be because the gold standard is not satisfactory.

No Other Ratio Suggested.

"If time permitted, I would like to dwell on the ratio by which silver was restored. Until somebody, or some party, or some group of men start out to get silver at some other ratio it is not necessary to defend that ratio. If anybody proposes something which he believes to be better, it will then be time to compare the ratio indorsed by six and a half millions of the people with the ratio that is proposed; but thus far nobody has proposed a different one. But if we restore bimetallism we must restore it at a ratio that will be indorsed by the people, and I believe it will be 16 to 1. When a man can then go out and buy silver and have it coined, and with that silver pay what is due, I believe that this demand will utilize every ounce of silver they can get to our mints and that that demand will raise the value of silver to $1.29 in gold. The gold or silver will be worth as much here as any place in the world, because the white metal as well as the yellow metal will be then given legal tender quality.

"We believe that the law has cast more purchasing power into the dollar and the opening of the mints will take out of the dollar that purchasing power that the law has put into it, and which should not be there.

Not at the End.

"We have not got to the end of the gold standard. We are merely on our way, and if nation after nation makes gold the only money, and all the nations that now use silver require their share of the world's gold, we have not nearly reached the end of the gold standard. Then the question is whether we will go on and on and on with no end in sight, with rising dollars and a lower and lower plane of prices for products, or go back and correct the wrong that has been done and bring about permanent betterment of conditions by doing business upon a bimetallic basis."

Colonel Livingston Speaks.

At the conclusion of Colonel Bryan's address Professor Van Hoose introduced Congressman Livingston, who had been requested to make a few remarks. This he did in his usual happy manner and caught the crowd.

After the speaking Colonel Bryan and Governor Candler shook hands with a large number of the audience, the people crowding forward eagerly to greet these distinguished democratic leaders. Later came the dinner, an exceedingly happy affair.

This afternoon a public reception was tendered Mr. Bryan at the seminary. A large number of people were present and had an opportunity of meeting him. After the reception he was driven over the city and tonight at 8 o'clock left for Atlanta.

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GEORGIA DAY AT BARNESVILLE.

DISTINGUISHED MEN TO BE AT THE CHAUTAUQUA TODAY.

Large Crowd Will Hear the Speaking Today—The Lectures of Dixon and Wendling.

Barnesville, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—This is the biggest week in the history of Barnesville. The people expected much, but the success of the chautauqua is like a revelation to many people of Barnesville. Almost every home is filled to its utmost capacity, and every performance has gone off just as arranged weeks ago, and that, too, with a demonstration of enthusiasm seldom seen.

Following Mr. Bryan Tuesday, Rev. Thomas Dixon gave his lecture on "The New Woman" Tuesday evening to an audience of 2,000 people, and they went away more than pleased with his wonderful eloquence. Mr. Dixon is a favorite here.

One of the treats of the week was the great lecture this morning of Mr. George R. Wendling on "Stonewall Jackson." Often during its delivery the audience was in tears and then again they were applauding with all the energy they could command. Mr. Wendling returns Thursday evening and lectures on "The Man of Gallilee" and the people here will show their appreciation of him by giving him one of the biggest audiences of the entire week.

Tomorrow is Georgia day and addresses will be made by Governor Candler, Senator Clay, Hon. Dupont Guerry and Hon. S. C. McClendon.

A very important part of the chautauqua is the inter-county tearchers' institute. Several hundred teachers are here and the work being done will have its influence throughout the educational circles of the state. The conductors are Dr. W. S. Payne, of Nashville, Tenn.; Professor G. G. Bond and Professor J. M. Pound, of Georgia. The teachers are much pleased with their stay in Barnesville and the courtesies that are being shown them.

CHILD WAS TAKEN FROM HIM.

Editor Britton, at Wilson, N. C., Causes Some Excitement.

Raleigh, N. C., July 5.—(Special.)—There was a very dramatic scene at Wilson this afternoon, witnessed by hundreds of people. Professor Britton, editor of a paper there, recently secured a divorce from his wife, and this gave her custody of their two children. Today as she was leaving on the train with her daughter, aged eleven years, Britton rushed up and seized the girl. The mother cried for help and the crowd seized him instantly, and taking the child away gave it to the mother. The child screamed and greatly aroused the people by her outcry against her father. The mother and child were placed on the train. Britton also got on and said he was going to Fayetteville, which was the destination of his wife and children. The train was held a quarter of an hour, so great was the excitement.

GUARD TO PICNIC TOMORROW.

Members of the Gate City Guard and Their Friends Will Spend the Day at Pearl Springs.

The annual picnic of the Gate City Guard will occur tomorrow. A large number of tickets have been disposed of, and the present indications are that a neat sum will be realized for the company. Special invitations have been extended the officers of local military organizations and many of them will attend in full uniform.

A number of pieces from the Fifth Regiment band will accompany the Guard to the picnic grounds, and dancing will be one of the enjoyable features of the occasion. The special train, which has already been chartered by the Guard, will leave the union depot at 8:15 o'clock in the morning and will reach Atlanta tomorrow night about 7 o'clock.

Pearl Springs, where the picnic will occur, is one of the prettiest picnic grounds in the vicinity of this city. A large lake is near the pavilion, and boating, bathing and fishing will be free to the members of the party. The members of the Guard expect to have an enjoyable occasion. The price of tickets is 75 cents for adults and 35 cents for children.

Walker Elected to Legislature.

Quitman, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—W. W. Walker was today nominated as the democratic candidate to succeed W. C. Wade in the legislature by 200 majority. Captain J. G. McCall, who was not a candidate, received the next highest vote. The vote was light and very little interest was manifested.

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Oldest Female College in the World.
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Fall term begins September 13th.
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CHAS. L. COCKE, Supt., Hollins, Va.

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MATTIE P. HARRIS, Roanoke, Virginia.

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6-28-eod Decatur, Ga.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn. Next session opens September 20. Full graduate as well as under graduate courses. 800 students last year. Seven departments. Fully equipped laboratories and museums. WILS WILLIAMS, secretary. 7-4 tues fri

Life Insurance Policies Bought
For Cash.
EUGENE OBERDORFER,
310 Prudential Building, ATLANTA, GA.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, April 5, 1899.—Alice L. Garwood, administrator of the estate of Mary L. Vandivere, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. C. J. Simmons, administrator of estate of J. W. Starnes, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, April 5, 1899.—John W. Williams, administrator of the estate of James F. Williams, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. Ernest C. Kontz, executor of will of Fabian Brown, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
May 11-3m-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, April 5, 1899.—J. N. Porter, administrator of estate of Minnie L. Jones, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1899. Robert R. McCormick, administrator of the estate of Clara M. Wilson, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

NOTICE.

Office of the Girard F. & M. Insurance Co.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1899.
This is to notify the public that the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, has withdrawn from business in the state of Georgia. The said Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company has canceled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia, and on the 9th day of August, 1899, will make application to Hon. W. A. Wright, comptroller general and insurance commissioner of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state treasurer $25,000 of bonds of the state of Georgia, now on deposit with him. JAS. B. ALVARD,
Vice President The Girard F. & M. Insurance Co. 6-3-2m-thur

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Tallulah, Georgia, opens for guests July 1st. Directly on Grand Chasm, 2,000 feet above sea level. Everything new, electric lights and bells, sanitary plumbing, hot and cold porcelain baths, music, fishing, driving, 650 feet veranda space, specially fine cuisine. Three hours from Atlanta. Tallulah Falls railway trestles rebuilt and road in splendid condition. Both midday and late dinners. For special rates, plans, views, etc., address
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"PRINTED ON RED PAPER."

ANDERSON GOES IN AS COMMISSIONER

Meeting of the County Board Was Interesting Yesterday.

PROVIDED FOR AN ANNEX

Franchise and Telephone Questions Are Referred to Committees.

CANNOT ORGANIZE COUNTY POLICE

County Attorney Directed by Board To Proceed Against Ex-Chief Verner for Selling a Horse.

Captain Clifford Anderson, the newly elected member of the county board of commissioners, took his seat with the board at its meeting yesterday morning for the first time. He took great interest in the proceedings, and lost little time in grasping the issues before the board and entering the discussions concerning the welfare of the county.

He showed great concern over every petition, and offered valuable suggestions at times when they were needed, thus aiding in the disposition of business.

After the board had been called to order, Chairman Palmer announced that Captain Anderson was present for the first time, and that he succeeded the late Dr. Walker. Captain Anderson bowed gracefully, and said:

"Gentlemen, I am very happy to be with you."

The board proceeded with the transaction of business. Captain Anderson's first official act was to second a motion that the county chaingang be sent to Exposition park and do work on the grounds in order to prepare them for the approaching State fair. The motion was made by Vice Chairman Rosser.

The petition of Secretary Martin, of the State Fair Association, was read. It stated that the time for the State fair was approaching, and as the county commissioners had promised to do some of the work on the grounds at Exposition park, it would be advantageous to do the work as soon as possible.

Judge Rosser made a motion that as soon as the work on Highhland avenue was finished the convicts be sent to do the work on the grounds. This motion was carried, and in two weeks the gang will be remodeling the race track for the splendid trials of speed which will be pulled off there this fall.

Franchise Petitions Referred.

The petitions of the Collins Park and Belt Railroad Company, of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company and of Edwin P. Ansley, asking for electric line franchises over various roads in the county, were read by Clerk Kontz. As each was reached it was referred to the committee on roads and bridges. This committee has not had a session since the death of Commissioner Walker, who was a member of it. Chairman Palmer will call the committee together in a few days, and the subject of the franchises will be thoroughly discussed and the routes which are asked for by the various companies will be examined. The petitions were not discussed yesterday.

A petition from the Standard Telephone Company was read, in which it asked for a franchise to extend its lines along the East Point road and over the roads leading out of the eastern side of the county. The petition was referred to the roads and bridges committee with power to act.

Roberts & Haynes presented a petition and offered to survey the county roads for $2 a mile, or a total of $650. Commissioner Rosser said that he supposed the board should take up the matter of surveying the roads of the county. He explained the recent escapade of John Longstreet, who was employed to do the work. Longstreet was present at the meeting, and he explained that he had now obtained his instruments, and was ready to start on the work. He was employed to do the work at $75 a month. He said he could cover seven miles a day, and would probably begin today.

Commissioner Anderson made a motion that the board authorize the county treasurer to pay for the horse and wagon recently purchased for the purpose of surveying the roads.

Telephone Fight Is On.

Commissioner Adair, chairman of the public buildings committee, reported that he had received a bid from the Standard Telephone Company, which offered to place in seven 'phones for the county at a cost of $36 a 'phone, while the Bell Telephone Company was now charging $60 for each 'phone.

Mr. Adair said when he received the bid he wrote to Superintendent Easterlin, of the Bell Telephone Company, and informed him that he had received a bid from the Standard Telephone Company and wanted to know if the Bell company could meet it. He said he received a communication that Mr. Easterlin was out of the city, and with a request to take no action until he could be heard from. This was decided upon, and the matter of county telephones was referred to the public buildings committee with power to act.

The committee will receive propositions from both companies and then take action. The Standard company states that nothing will be charged for the 'phones until 2,000 'phones are connected.

Board Cannot Hire Deputies.

At the last meeting of the board a resolution was passed that the question whether the board has the right to hire a number of extra deputies to patrol the county and hunt down lawless persons who commit depredations in different portions of the suburbs be referred to the county attorney for his opinion.

The opinion was read at the meeting yesterday and in it the county attorney emphatically stated that the board had no right to hire deputies, and could not do so without a legislative act. A part of the opinion is as follows:

> I do not believe that under the constitution of this state you will be authorized to pay $2.50 per day or any other sum to deputy sheriffs. There is no provision of law for paying such sums out of the county treasury, and it is axiomatic in this state that nothing can be paid out of the county treasury except by direct authority of the law. This question has practically been decided against us in the case of Elliott against the county and in a recent criminal case. It is perfectly clear, as I view it, that no such sums can be paid, at least under present statutory authority, and I am extremely doubtful whether or not statutory authority would be of force under our present constitution.

There was considerable discussion as to which course the board should pursue. It was clearly evident that the deputies could not be hired, but protection for the country districts is considered an imperative need.

It was decided that nothing could be done, but that the legislative committee of the board should have prepared and presented at the next session of the state legislature a bill authorizing the county to employ a police force for the protection of the country people.

A letter from the chairman of the board of police commissioners was read, and it was stated that the special committee from that board composed of Chairman Patterson and Commissioners Jones and English would be glad to confer with the county regarding the establishment of a country police force.

To Ask for Competitive Bids.

The question of utilizing the fund of $100,000 which is now lying idle and not drawing any interest for the erection of a courthouse annex was brought up by Chairman Palmer.

Commissioner Rosser explained what progress had been made since the fund was levied, and what attempts had been made by the board to utilize the amount. He moved that the board readvertise, as it had done a few months ago, for competitive bids for the construction of a courthouse annex not to exceed the cost of $100,000, and to make repairs on the present courthouse not to exceed $10,000. The latter part of his motion was in accordance with the recent presentments of the grand jury.

It was found that the $10,000 which is wanted for repairs on the present building has not been levied. It was finally agreed that the board should advertise for bids for the construction of an annex, but that the repairing of the old courthouse should be left for future consideration.

Commissioner Brown objected to the advertising for competitive bids, as the county was now under contract to Grant Wilkins.

On motion of Commissioner Anderson the question was referred to the county attorney for his opinion.

The bids for the annex are to be submitted to the board at the next session. It is expected that there will be a number of them, and that by September 1st, the work on the new building will be under way.

A bill for glass in the Tower, which had been broken and replaced by Sheriff Nelms, was ordered paid, and a resolution was passed instructing the sheriff to make requisition for all materials he may need where the county is expected to pay for them before any purchase is made.

Solicitor O'Neill, of the city criminal court, appeared before the board and asked that the pay of his bailiff be raised from $75 to $100 per month. He will appear before the finance committee at its next meeting.

A resolution was passed requesting the United States attorney general to use stone in the construction of the federal buildings soon to be erected near this city.

To Proceed Against Verner.

Chairman Palmer offered the following resolution, which was drawn by County Attorney Rosser:

> Whereas, Andrew M. Verner, by consent of the majority of the county commissioners, has heretofore sold a certain horse, the property of the county of Fulton, and
>
> Whereas, as the result of said sale the said Verner has the sum of $135, the property of the county of Fulton, and
>
> Whereas, He has never turned said money over to the county of Fulton; now, therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That the clerk of this board and the treasurer of the county be empowered and directed to demand of the said Verner the sum aforesaid, and that upon his refusal to deliver the same into the treasury the county attorney is directed to bring suit against the said Verner for the collection of said sum as to him seems best.

This resolution provoked a warm discussion, and was adopted. Commissioner Adair stated that the horse which Verner is alleged to have sold was Verner's own property and that he had paid the county $50 on the value of the animal when it was bought.

At the end of the resolution were the four words, "either civilly or criminally." Commissioner Adair objected to these and they were stricken.

It was stated that the county owed to Chief Verner, who was at the head of the county police force, a large amount, and that the last month's pay had never been given to the men as the action of the supreme court which destroyed the system came at a time when the county was indebted to the force for one month's services.

Commissioner Brown offered the following resolution:

> Resolved, That the legislative committee and county attorney be directed to prepare a bill to be presented at the next session of the legislature to authorize the payment of sums claimed to be due the parties who acted as road inspectors under orders of this board for which sums a warrant has been drawn and payment withheld.

This resolution was also passed.

There being no further business before the board it adjourned after a long and busy session.



COUNTY COMMISSIONER CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.

He Attended His First Meeting of the Board Yesterday and Kept Busy Taking Notes.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 78,465]

"I was a sufferer from female weakness. Every month regularly as the menses came, I suffered dreadful pains in uterus, ovaries were affected and had leucorrhœa. I had my children very fast and it left me very weak. A year ago I was taken with flooding and almost died. The doctor even gave me up and wonders how I ever lived.

PERIODS OF SUFFERING GIVE PLACE TO PERIODS OF JOY

"I wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's advice at Lynn, Mass., and took her medicine and began to get well. I took several bottles of the Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and can truly say that I am cured. You would hardly know me, I am feeling and looking so well. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me what I am."—MRS. J. F. STRETCH, 461 MECHANIC ST., CAMDEN, N. J.

How Mrs. Brown Was Helped.

"I must tell you that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than any doctor.

"I was troubled with irregular menstruation. Last summer I began the use of your Vegetable Compound, and after taking two bottles, I have been regular every month since. I recommend your medicine to all."—MRS. MAGGIE A. BROWN, WEST PT. PLEASANT, N. J.

FUNERAL OF DAVID P. MORRIS.

Services Will Be Conducted This Afternoon and the Interment Will Occur at Oakland.

Funeral services over the body of David P. Morris, who died Tuesday night at his late residence, 920 Peachtree street, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum taken last Monday night on the roof of the forestry building at Exposition park, will be conducted this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the residence.

Rev. A. R. Holderby, D. D., pastor of the Moore Memorial church, of which Mr. Morris was a member, will conduct the services. The interment will occur at Oakland cemetery.

The announcement yesterday morning of the death of Mr. Morris was the cause of genuine sorrow all over the city. He was widely known and had a large number of personal friends, who esteemed him for his fine character and noble traits. In business, he was highly successful and was recognized as one of the most capable real estate men in the city.

The following gentlemen, who will be the pallbearers, are requested to meet at Patterson's this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock:

A. P. Herrington, Edgar Oliver, H. C. Leonard, T. J. Donaldson, Colonel A. J. West and C. J. Simmons.

The following will attend as escort and meet at the residence, 920 Peachtree: A. S. Tally, Jack Smith, G. H. Tanner, A. P. Stewart, , A. Q. Adams, Dr. L. P. Stephens, Dr. A. D. Johnson, Dr. W. B. Parks, George Sims, H. F. Leak, E. M. Roberts, Judge T. S. Langston, Judge A. E. Calhoun, Judge S. H. Landrum, J. L. Hight, E. T. Payne, J. H. Goldsmith, Dr. W. M. Durham, G. J. Dallas, T. C. Mayson, Captain F. M. Farley, J. A. Scott, Glenn Faver, James Bridge, J. H. Stark, J. H. Ellsworth, James Sharp, J. J. Spalding, E. F. Anderson and James D. Collins.

Special escort of real estate men: E. P. Black, J. W. Adair, Ansley Bros., A. J. Coakley, G. J. Dallas, G. C. Drummond, W. A. Fuller, S. W. Goode, Green & Mathews, J. C. Hendrix, Frank Liebman, G. M. McKinnon, W. A. Osborne, J. B. Roberts, M. L. Thrower, S. B. Turman, George Ware, H. L. Wilson and J. J. Woodside.

AMUSEMENTS

"Incog" will be put on at the Grand tonight, and the play, which is one of the best comedies ever produced on the American stage, is sure to make one of the hits of the season.

"Incog" was written by Mrs. Ramuello Parchache, the wife of one of California's former governors. The original cast was one of the strongest ever seen in a similar play and included such well-known actors as Tom Doxon, Clara Lipmann and many others of equal note. It was originally rehearsed in New York city, but the first presentation was made in San Francisco, the home of the author. "Incog" scored the success of the year on the Pacific slope and was generally regarded by the profession as a world beater.

Later it was toured in all of the larger cities to the largest kind of houses.

The play is in three acts, and the plot is based on the theme of mistaken identity, which is treated in a very novel manner. All through the play runs a thread of the most delightful humor, and many of the situations are very funny.

The presentation by the Thanhouser-Hatch Company is sure to be a repetition of the success made in the past. Each of the rehearsals has demonstrated that the company is eminently suited to it.

The best strength of the company will be seen in "Incog," and each member will have a good part.

Following is the cast:

Tom Stanhope	William H. Pascoe
Gen. Rufus Stanhope	Frank Hatch
Ned Moreland	Leslie Mathews
Dick Winters	Irving Brooks
Harry Winters	Rolette Berthelet
Dr. Siegfried Wagner	Frank Roberts
Kate Armitage	Miss Rand
Isabel Howard	Miss Ferry
Mrs. Winters	Miss Maddern
Mollie Summers	Miss Miflin

William Pascoe, who made such a decided hit in "Friends," is sure to prove equally good in the role of Tom Stanhope, one of the twins who are the cause of many of the complications in the play.

"Incog" will be run for three nights, and the usual Saturday matinee. It will be followed by "Butterflies," John Drew's celebrated play. An unusually fine lot of comedies have been engaged for the remaining three weeks.

The Washburn Sisters' Last Sensation will be the attraction at the Imperial tonight. A series of songs, dances and other things, somewhat dimly bound together with an altogether subservient plot, entertains the visitor without any drain upon his mental faculty, just the thing most desired by hard worked business people. A good vaudeville programme is introduced, which calls into requisition the services of the following artists: Newell and Chevette, comedy bar artists; Sullivan and Pasquelena, in a new sketch entitled, "Sal Skinner's Visit;" Vernon and Kennedy, in their famous boxing act; Sadie Wesley and the Riderscope.

The closing burlesque, "Badgered, by Gosh!" is a satire on the badger case which created such a sensation in New York recently, and it will no doubt prove a drawing card at the Imperial, as it is somewhat localized. Manager Rider announces an extra strong feature for next week, namely, Martynne, the peerless European novelty dancer.

Mails on Electric Cars.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 5.—(Special.)—The Chattanooga electric railroad today signed a contract with the government to deliver the suburban mails by electric cars. All suburban postoffices reached by electric cars have been abolished and sub-stations of the Chattanooga office established.

NEARLY A CASE OF WIFE MURDER

J. A. Thomason Strikes His Wife with a Heavy Stone.

CAUSES A LIVELY TRIAL

Recorder Comments on Mrs. Thomason's Eye and the Man's Act.

PRISONER GOES TO THE CHAINGANG

Thomason Said He Loved His Wife, but a Son-in-Law Caused All the Trouble.

"You ought to go to the penitentiary for five years," said Recorder Broyles to J. A. Thomason, a white millhand, who was tried in the police court yesterday afternoon for wife beating. "Just look at that poor woman's face."

The "poor woman" alluded to by the recorder was Mrs. Thomason, and she had one side of her face done up in plasters, while her right eye looked like it had been knocked out.

Thomason resides in the Fulton cotton mills district, and he married a widow with grown children. His stepson, Will, so he claims, has been causing all sorts of trouble between husband and wife.

Thomason celebrated the Fourth of July with a plenteous supply of whisky, and when he went home he was drunk. He quarreled with his wife and the row ended in his striking Mrs. Thomason on the right temple with a large rock. She fell unconscious, and for a while it was thought she was dead.

In the police court yesterday Mrs. Thomason told a pitiful story of how she was assaulted. She said she was sorry it had occurred, and she did not wish to prosecute her husband.

"He was drunk," she said, "and I was afraid of him. I hid with the children and he left. Thinking he would not return until late, I started upstairs with the baby and asked my eldest son, Will, to help me. When Will was at the top of the stairway and I was at the bottom I turned and saw Mr. Thomason near by, and that is the last thing I remember until I found the doctor dressing my wound."

The stepson said he was helping his mother when the assault was made.

Thomason made a statement. He said the stepson, Will, had been making trouble between himself and his wife ever since the wedding.

"I married this lady, judge," said Thomason, "and I loved her and wanted to treat her right."

"Look at her eye," interrupted the recorder.

"Yes, I know about that," replied Thomason, "but I aimed that blow at Will, and the rock missed its mark and struck mamma."

"Struck who?" asked the recorder.

"Mamma."

"Oh, yes, I understand," exclaimed Recorder Broyles, apologetically. "Go on with your narrative."

"Me and this boy have had all sorts of rows, and yesterday he cursed me and I aimed to knock his head off," Thomason continued.

"And came near knocking off your wife's head," again interrupted the recorder.

"Can I ask him a question?" said Mrs. Thomason to the recorder.

Permission was given and the woman asked her husband:

"Mr. Thomason, were you not drunk?"

"I was sick, mamma," was the reply.

The recorder would hear no more testimony, and he remarked:

"This is about one of the worst cases I ever saw, and if the woman had not said she did not desire to prosecute the man, I would bind him over. I'll fine the defendant $50."

Thomason could not raise the amount and will have to work a month in the city chaingang.

1/5 The Cost OF MEAT

RICH CREAM WITH *Grape-Nuts*

A charming dish.

VALUE OF CREAM

As Compared with Meat.

One of the most valuable items in one's dietary is good, rich cream. The remark is frequently made that "cream is too expensive to use freely." Some people think they must have meat every day at 10 and 25 cents per pound and do not realize that 5 cents worth of pure cream for breakfast will do more to put on flesh than 25 or 30 cents worth of meat.

An ideal portion of breakfast is that obtained from say, four teaspoons of Grape-Nuts and a little, pure, thick cream, either cold or hot.

This is one of the most delicious dishes imaginable and is served without cooking or trouble of any kind and cannot be equaled in point of food value for the human body.

Made by the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.

The Grape-Nuts, consisting largely of grape-sugar, have passed through processes similar to the first act of digestion and are therefore most easily digested, and in combination with cream, they render the cream itself easy of digestion.

Grocers sell Grape-Nuts.

CHURCH WAS SOLD FOR $9,350.

Christian Church, on Hunter Street, Brings $170 a Front Foot.

The Christian church, located on Hunter street, opposite the courthouse and in the rear of the chamber of commerce, sold for $9,350 at auction yesterday morning. The purchaser was Captain John A. Miller, a member of the congregation.

H. L. Wilson acted as auctioneer and there was a large crowd present to hear the bidding and some to bid for the property. The church is a large brick structure and the lot has a frontage of fifty-five feet on Hunter street and extends back eighty-five feet. On the west side is a five-foot alley.

The church is of good size and a very pretty one on the interior. The price was $170 per front foot.

The first bid was $150 a foot, and gradually the amount climbed up until the bid of Captain Miller bought the property.

The church congregation recently purchased a lot on the corner of Simpson and West Peachtree streets for about $9,000, upon which the congregation will erect a place to worship at an early day. The lot is advantageously located and in easy access to all parts of the city. Services will be held in the Christian church until some arrangement is made by the congregation to worship elsewhere.

While it is not definitely stated, yet it is generally believed that the property was bought in. The price is regarded as very low.

FINE BENCH SHOW FEATURE OF FAIR

A Large Number of Handsome Premiums Are Offered.

SHOW WILL BE A LARGE ONE

The Work of Advertising the Fair Will Soon Begin.

EVERY TOWN AND HAMLET WILL BE BILLED

G. A. Macdonald & Co., of Macon, Have Agreed To Do Advertising Work Free of Charge.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the State Fair Association it was decided to offer $500 in premiums for high bred dogs. This department will be an adjunct to the poultry and pet stock display and will be one of the most interesting features of the fair.

There are a number of owners and fanciers of fine dogs throughout the state, who have signified their intention of sending entries to the fair, and the bench show will be one of the largest ever held in the state.

Secretary Martin is now receiving bids from various lithographing houses to furnish a number of large posters for advertising purposes.

G. A. Macdonald & Co., of Macon, who will furnish the head-end collision between two locomotives, which is expected to prove a big drawing card, have agreed to bill every city and town in the state free of charge. The work of advertising will begin in a few weeks.

Premiums for Bench Show.

Following is a list of special premiums for dogs:

	1st.	2d.	3d
MASTIFFS.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$8	$4	
Open dogs	8	4	
Open bitches	8	4	
Champion class	Silver medal.		
ST. BERNARDS.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$8		
Open rough coated dogs	8	4	$2
Novice class rough coated	6	4	
Open smooth coated dogs	8	4	Diploma
Open smooth coated bitches	8	4	
Novice class smooth coated	6	4	
Champion class	Silver medal.		
GREAT DANES.			
Open dogs	$8	$4	$2
Open bitches	8	4	2
BLOODHOUNDS.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$8	$4	
Open dogs	8	4	Diploma
Open bitches	8	4	Diploma
Champion class	Silver medal.		
RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$8	$4	
Open dogs	8	4	Diploma
Open bitches	8	4	Diploma
Champion class	Silver medal.		
POINTERS.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$7		
Open dogs, 55 lbs and over	7	4	
Open bitches, 50 lbs and over	7	4	
Open dogs, under 55 lbs	7	4	
Open bitches, under 50 lbs	7	4	
Novice class	6	4	
Champion class	Silver medal.		
FOX HOUNDS—AMERICAN.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$6		
Open dogs	6	4	2
Open bitches	6	4	2
FOX HOUNDS—ENGLISH.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$6		
Open dogs	6	4	2
Open bitches	6	4	2
COLLIES.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$6		
Open dogs	6	4	2
Open bitches	6	4	2
Novice class	6	4	
Champion class	Silver medal.		
POODLES.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$6		
Open dogs	6	4	Diploma
Open bitches	6	4	Diploma
BULLDOGS.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$6		
Open dogs, 45lbs and over	6	4	2
Open bitches, 40 lbs and over	6	4	2
Open dogs, 45 lbs and under	6	4	2
Open bitches, 40 lbs and under	6	4	2
Novice class	6	4	
Champion class	Silver medal.		
BULLTERRIERS.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$6		
Open dogs	6	4	Diploma
Open bitches	6	4	Diploma
Novice class	6	4	
Champion class	Silver medal.		
BEAGLES.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$6	4	
Open dogs	6	4	2
Open bitches	6	4	2
Novice class	6	4	
Champion class	Silver medal.		
SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$6	$4	
Open dogs	6	4	2
Open bitches	6	4	2
Novice class	6	4	
Champion class	Silver medal.		
WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$6		
Open dogs	6	4	2
Open bitches	6	4	2
Novice class	6	4	
Champion class	Silver medal.		
IRISH TERRIERS.			
Challenge dogs and bitches	$6		
Open dogs	6	4	2
Open bitches	6	4	2
Champion class	Silver medal.		

HORSE TRADE CAUSES SUIT.

Plaintiff Alleged That the Defendant "Backed Out" of His Contract. Judge Reid Dismissed Case.

Sam Nisenbaum, one of the persons who was charged with blowing up a storehouse in the city recently with dynamite, appeared in court again yesterday. On the former charge, after a long trial before Judge Foute, his prosecutor failed to make out a prima facie case and Nisenbaum was turned loose.

He now appears as defendant in a civil suit in the city court. James Buice is the plaintiff. Buice alleges in his petition that Nisenbaum damaged him in the sum of $500, to recover which he brought suit, alleging that he, petitioner, was preparing to remove to New Orleans and had sold out all his property except one horse.

He claims that he sold the horse to Sam Nisenbaum and by the terms of the contract was to be paid $50. The money was due May 1st, and when Buice went to Nisenbaum to make collection the latter said he could not pay until the bank opened at 9 o'clock. Buice then proposed to take Nisenbaum's check for the $50.

The check was not given because it was necessary when the check was presented for Nisenbaum's bank book to be presented also, otherwise the bank would turn it down. Buice alleges that finally Nisenbaum "backed out" of the trade. Buice said that there was another party who wanted the horse, but that he relied upon his trade with Nisenbaum, and therefore lost the sale entirely.

He also alleged that he had a position offered him at $50 per week, but that on account of having to wait on Nisenbaum's broken promise he lost his job, although he had shipped his household and kitchen furniture to New Orleans.

He further insisted that he had been much worried and annoyed and that he had been put to great loss of time and the expense of shipping his effects to New Orleans and return charges thereon.

The case came up on demurrer before Judge Reid on yesterday morning. The demurrer was argued by C. D. Maddox, of Maddox & Terrell, for Nisenbaum. Judge Reid sustained the demurrer and dismissed Buice's suit.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

The train leaves at 8.15 with the Gate City Guard for Pearl Springs. Be sure you get on board.

LILLIAN RUSSELL

A Cigar of quality, size and value. H. Silverman Co. sole agents. Everything that's fit to smoke.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

No. 201 Washington, 8-room, 2-story house, lot 51x200; close in; east front, for $6,500.

Corner lot, 65x185 to 15-foot alley, Boulevard, south of North avenue, for just $2,000.

Brick house, 14 rooms, corner lot, 67x100, one block of Peachtree, for $11,000.

Corner lot, best part Piedmont avenue, east front, for only $3,600.

Beautiful Peachtree lot 50 feet front, near Linden street, for $7,500.

Capitol avenue lot, 50x190, north of Glenn street, for $1,500.

Only $2,000 buys elevated lot 50x250 on Ponce de Leon avenue, near the Hopkins place.

Inman Park lot, 90 feet front, best part of Edgewood avenue, for $2,150.

If you wish to buy, sell or borrow it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.

DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box F ATLANTA GA.

Subscribe for The Sunday Constitution. Delivered at your house for $2.00 perannum.



WANTED! An AGENT or BRANCH MANAGER in your town, for the Largest, Best and Cheapest, made to order, Shirt and Tailoring line. Established 1879. HUNTER TAILORING CO., 313, 315, 317 W. 5th St., Cincinnati O.

BOARD WANTED.

ANY LOCATION desired at prices to suit; we save you time and trouble; information free. Atlanta Board and Room Renting Agency, 28 Grant Building.

THREE young men would like board with private family, centrally located. Address L. G. C., care Constitution. 7-5-2t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Very fine grade Jersey cow, giving four gallons; see her milked 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. 405 South Pryor street.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

CHOICE 8-R. house, $25 per month. 186 Boulevard. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 Wall. 7-4-1w

FOR RENT—An elegant new residence, north side, one block from Peachtree, on East Pine street; porcelain tubs, electric bells, all modern; never been occupied. Apply A. J. Orme, 305 Equitable building. 7-1-2w

FOR RENT—Offices.

BEAUTIFUL offices, cheapest in city, all conveniences, Brown Bldg, Pryor & Wall. For rates, call on W. A. Foster, room 18. 3-5 6m

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—An established hat jobbing business, with bright prospects, in Montgomery, Ala. Would retain a liberal interest if desired or make a loan to right parties. Good reasons for wishing to withdraw from active work. Address Lock Box 408, Montgomery, Ala. 7-6—thur sun tues

FOR SALE—Best cigar stand in city—25 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—At Homosassa, Fla.; private house with all conveniences and fully furnished, at a sacrifice; also launch and hunting wagon. For particulars apply to H. Y. Castner, Ampersand hotel, Saranac Lake, New York. 7-1-10t

INVEST $200, securing large weekly income. Safe, conservative proposition. 2d successful year. Statistics free. H. Griffin, 1180 Broadway, New York. 6-15-1m

PERSONAL.

HOW SOON graduate, medicine, dentistry, law, pharmacy, osteopathy, electrology. Box 196, Chicago. 6-1—26t

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday Constitution are 10 cents a line each insertion, six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

RUBBERS and Polishers; also operator on automatic Back Knife Lathe wanted. Address The Melville Fur. Co., Melane, N. C. 7—6—3t

RETAIL SALESMAN wanted for clothing, dry goods and shoes; experienced men wanted only. Box 111, High Springs, Fla.

A GOOD SALESMAN to canvass city trade. 46 Brown building.

A GOOD HONEST BOY for cigar stand;

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; $80 monthly guaranteed; new field open; have made arrangements to place graduates on through trains east and west; eight weeks completes. Send for catalogue. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COPYIST—Young lady to do writing at home; $15 weekly; no canvassing. Send 10c for copy of The Bachelor and full particulars. Bachelor Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. 7-2-sun tue wed 7-2 sun thr

WANTED—Ladies of education and ability. Steady employment for large force abstracting county records. Written applications stating age, schooling and experience, if any, will receive attention. J. E. Church, Supt. for Title Ins. Co., Courthouse. 7-2 1m sun tues thur

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A position as teacher or assistant; had five years' experience as teacher and two years normal training; would not object to country; best of references. Address Miss L. K., care Constitution. 7—6—thur-sun

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—Comfortable rooms with good table fare for several young men at $4 per week at 134 Ivy street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Old gold, highest cash price paid or will exchange for new goods. A. L. Delkin, 10 Peachtree st. 6 23 6m

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for Gents' cast-off clothing, old gold and silver. Send card and will call promptly. J. Gorlman, 95 Decatur street. 6-10-30t

THE MONCRIEF FURNACE CO. wants 1,000 home owners in the south to have their catalogue of hot air furnaces. They contract to heat all kinds of buildings. Write them. 59 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta. 6—14—tf

FINANCIAL.

SIX PER CENT To investors (guaranteed and absolutely secured) is paid by Atlanta Loan and Investment Company.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WHY PAY RENT, when you can buy one of those beautiful new six-room Highland ave. houses for $20 monthly. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building. 6-24—tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE or exchange for acreage or other property, beautiful North Atlanta property; will pay difference in cash or terms to suit. Address R. T. Raines, P. O. Box 415, Atlanta, Ga. 7-4-3t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

MONEY to patent ideas frequently secured through The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md. 2-22 30t

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing new business. We furnish building news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

TYPE WRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—Yost typewriter in good condition, $25. E. E. Lowe Co., 527 Austell building. 7-4 tues thr sun

LOST.

LOST—Russet leather pocketbook containing $110—4 twenty-dollar bills, 1 ten and 1 twenty in gold, 4 register receipts dated Buena Vista, Cuba, and other papers. Liberal reward for return. J. T. Vickery, 103 Chapel street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. 405 Gould building.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT money to loan on real estate, bonds and stocks. Georgia and Alabama farm loans. Purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, room 18, Joseph E. Brown building, Pryor and Wall streets.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice Georgia farms and business town property at very low rates.

MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

LOANS made on real estate at lowest rates; no commission; purchase money or any good notes bought. E. P. McBurney, 34 Equitable building. 6-11-1m

STRAIGHT LOANS and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission charge. E. S. McCandless, Cashier, 9 E. Alabama St.

TO LEND—I have $3,000 to lend on improved city property. Address B. H. D., care Constitution office.

SIX PER CENT and no commission, installment loans on real estate. The Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Co., 51 N. Pryor st., Equitable building.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best; safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-10 sun tues thr

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms, furnished; both outside, house being on corner. Special rates to party of gentlemen. 45 Luckie street.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED for a special summer campaign. The Saturday Evening Post—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by the Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of The Ladies' Home Journal, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents, $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Two large, well light... at 10 and 12 West Wall street, ... trance and office space at 3 Southbrding street. Just suited for light ma... ing purposes. Cheap. Byrd Printin... of James ... decease... their ...

COTTON SHADE LOWER

Believed by Trade Texas Damage Reports Have Been Exaggerated.

OUTSIDE BUSINESS LIGHT

Volume and Character of the Day's Trading Was Unsatisfactory. Close Was Steady.

New York, July 5.—By Associated Press: The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 1@2 points on bad crop conditions in central and southwestern Texas and better English cables than looled for, further advanced 3@6 points on covering and investment buying and then eased off and ruled quiet at a shade above the close of Saturday's market until just before adjournment, when liquidation carried prices off to a shade below Saturday's level, with the market finally steady at unchanged prices to a net loss of 2 points. The easier ruling of the afternoon market followed a belief that accounts from Texas had been exaggerated, especially the claim that the floods had made a difference of half a million bales in the crop outlook of that state. Other points reporting the need of moisture—notably the Carolinas, Arkansas and Tennessee—exerted a bullish influence early in the day, which was overcome later by reports from other sections of the belt indicating that the cotton crop in general was fruiting well and thrifty. The local contingent, in the absence of ouside speculation, was disposed to act with conservatism. The volume and character of today's trading was not satisfactory. There was very little business from outside sources.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, July 5.—The market reopened after the holidays with few buyers in attendance and business outside of what mail orders contributed was slow. The mail demand was of fair extent. Brown cottons are firm in all leading makes of heavyweights, with some irregularity in other lines. Dry goods are dull and barely steady. Bleached cotton inactive and unchanged. Denims and other coarse colored goods slow at previous prices. Prints are firm but quiet. Woolens and worsted dress goods steady, but demand confined mostly to staple varieties. Silk dull and fancies irregular.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Atlanta—Quiet—middling 5 9-16c.
Liverpool—Demand moderate; middling 3 11-32d.
New York—Quiet; middling 6⅛c.
New Orleans—Easy; middling 5⅝c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 5⅝c.
Galveston—Holiday.
Norfolk—Quiet; midling 6c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 5⅝c.
Memphis—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.
Augusta—Quiet; middling 6¼c.
Charleston—Nominal; middling 5⅝c.
Houston—Holiday.
St. Louis—Quiet—middling 5¾c.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Open'g.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing bid and asked.
July	5 59	5 62	5 57	5 57	5 58-60
August	5 64	5 69	5 60	5 62	5 62-63
September	5 64	5 68	5 62	5 65	5 63-64
October	5 69	5 74	5 66	5 68	5 68
November	5 72	5 77	5 72	5 72	5 62-73
December	5 78	5 82	5 76	5 79	5 77-78
January	5 82	5 87	5 80	5 81	5 71-82
February	5 85	5 88	5 87	5 87	5 84-85
March	5 88	5 92	5 87	5 87	5 87-88
April	5 90	5 94	5 90	5 94	5 90-92
May	5 93	6 00	5 93	5 98	5 94-95
June					

Closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1899	RECEIPTS 1898	EXPORTS 1899	EXPORTS 1898	STOCK 1899	STOCK 1898
Saturday	......	1101	......	3552	......	299569
Monday	......	3376	......	......	......	301867
Tuesday	......	1164	......	7268	......	297944
Wednesday	2012	2453	10518	7124	489524	294160
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	12865	6074	33362	19024		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

June	......	December	5 45
July	5 56	January	5 48
August	5 39	February	5 51
September	5 37	March	5 53
October	5 38	April	
November	5 40	May	

Closed steady.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, July 5, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand limited with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3 11-32; sales 8,000; American 7,800; speculation and export 500; receipts none; American none.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
July	3 18-64	3 18¼	Buyers
July-August	3 18-64	3 18	Buyers
August-September	3 17-64	3 17¼	Buyers
September-October	3 16-64	3 16¼	Buyers
October-November	3 15-64	3 15¼	Buyers
November-December		3 15	Sellers
December-January	3 16-64	3 15	Sellers
January-February		3 15	Buyers
February-March		3 15¼	Buyers

Futures closed quiet and steady.

New York, July 5.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,600 bales; middling uplands 6⅛; gulf 6⅜; net receipts 1,032; gross 3,486; stock 169,451.

New Orleans, July 5.—Cotton easy; sales 1,750; middling 5⅝; receipts 250; stock 211,505.

Galveston, July 5.—Cotton, holiday; receipts 172; stock 14,792.

Mobile, July 5.—Cotton nominal; middling 5½; stock 5,961.

Savannah, July 5.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; receipts 2; stock 13,093.

Charleston, July 5.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅝; receipts 2; stock 6,417.

Wilmington, July 5.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅞; receipts 2; stock 9,494.

Norfolk July 5.—Cotton quiet; middling 6; receipts 176; stock 38,622.

Baltimore, July 5.—Cotton nominal; middling 6¼; receipts 940; stock 10,983.

Boston, July 5.—Cotton, holiday; receipts net 354; gross 386.

Philadelphia, July 5.—Cotton firm; middling 6⅜; receipts 22; stock 6,536.

St. Louis, July 5.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾; sales 54; receipts 363; stock 74,878.

Memphis, July 5.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; sales none; receipts 120; stock 90,791.

Augusta, July 5.—Cotton quiet; middling 6¼; sales 2; receipts 6; stock 14,940.

S. Munn, Son & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, July 5.—After opening unchanged to 3 points decline on disappointing cables, Liverpool futures only 2 points advance over Saturday and spots 1-32d higher with only 25,000 bales total for the three days, bears took fright on early reports from the flooded district in Texas and covering, with the buying against the loss of 10,000 bales by fire in Brooklyn, advanced prices 6 to 8 points. Eased off from lack of support and closed steady and unchanged from the opening. Today's market was somewhat unsettled. Opinion is gradually growing that no great loss will result in Texas. A great many selling orders were received from there on the advance. We look to see the market gradually ease off.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, July 5.—While the Liverpool cables showed some advance during our two holidays, the extent as well as amount of spot sales were quite disappointing to New York operators. We opened somewhat below the closing prices of Saturday. On repeated damage stories from Texas prices gained 4 to 8 points, but a part of that was again lost and the market ruled dull with but little business at times. While considerable damage has doubtless occurred from the heavy rains and floods in Texas, it is not improbable that exaggeration has been made, and such seems the belief entertained by many. Elsewhere in crop accounts are fairly good and the Washington weekly report shows it.

W. H. Bacheller & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New Orleans, July 5.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.43	5.48	5.39	5.39-40
October	5.43	5.46	5.38	5.38-39
January	5.53	5.56	5.46	5.48-50

Advancing Liverpool—futures 1-64d up, spots 1-32d, sales 8,000 bals, together with further reported damage to cotton today. Her ... an easier feeling, however, prevailed during ... afternoon session, influenced by indications of clearing weather and subsiding ... Mr. Mead is the recent overflowed districts of ... lanta, and ... of which added to the confidence ... with his bu... ears, who sold freely with the hope ... leading me... encing Liverpool in their behalf to... The movement has lost interest, at least so far as receipts are concerned, more attention being given to the disappearance of stocks, which have for so long acted as a menace. Crop news still continues unsettled, and any unfavorable accounts in the cotton belt would act as a disturbing factor, especially should any disaster occur to the Texas crop, when the entire tide of speculative sentiment would be turned ending in the wildest excitement.

Atwood, Violett & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to C. B. Woodruff.

New York, July 5—Neither in the amount of spot sales nor in the extent of the advance in contracts did Liverpool today show much faith in the reported excessive damage to the cotton crop in those sections of Texas where the flood disasters were greatest. The opening here was about at Saturday's closing prices, but subsequently improved under buying, but when this demand was satisfied prices lost all the advance and more. A leading exporting firm advises us today that their correspondents in the flooded districts in Texas say that the damage on the uplands is very light. Selling last week at the lowest was not new selling except to a very slight extent, being therefore in the main the liquidation of the long contracts. Unless there is considerable injury to the growing plant in the next four or five weeks it will be difficult to bring about any amount of speculation, and while aggressive selling may not develop, at the same time chances seem rather to favor easier than better markets, although we shall have spurts perhaps like those of today and Saturday whenever there shall seem to be a superabundance of moisture or a lack of it. Exports are again large, being since Friday last 33,412 bales, while port receipts during the same period were 12,865.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, July 5.—Contrary to expectations the early market proved a very tame one, with many conflicting rumors afloat concerning damage scope of the heavy storm in Texas. Many traders had gone home Saturday with misgivings as to what the holidays might bring forth in the shape of news from that state this morning. Cables revealed a still market at Liverpool 1½ to 3½ up in response to our improvement of Saturday. As an offset to this news was a better weather map in Texas indications of fair weather in the Mississippi valley and elsewhere in the belt, while private advices go to show that flood damage in Texas was greatly exaggerated. As a result of the conflicting influences and in the absence of substantial bull or bear support from outside circles room traders were slow to adopt a vigorous policy. The summer months eased off 8 points or so after opening. Otherwise changes were unimportant.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, July 5.—Selling orders from Liverpool more than supplied the demand this morning and prices opened lower than was expected. The heavy rains in Texas, which caused apprehension of serious damage to the crop in that state brought buying orders during the forenoon, and the sensitiveness of the market was shown by the rapid advance under the buying. A slight decline followed. It is not generally believed that the injury has been considerable, but there is a full appreciation of the possibilities of an advance should there be a prospect of a material decrease in the crop.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., July 5, 1899.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, July 5 — Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent, $4.40; straight, $4.00; extra fancy, $3.90; fancy $3.90; extra family, $2.85. Corn, white, 54c; mixed, 52c. Oats, white, 45c; mixed 39c; Texas rust proof, 45c. Rye, Georgia, 85c. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales, 85c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal, plain, 52c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 82c; small sacks, 82c. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal, 90c per 100 lbs.; hulls, $6.00 per ton. Peas, stock, $1.25 per bus.; white crowders $1.60@1.75; common white, $1.25@1.40; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $3.00 per bbl; $1.40 per bag.

New York, July 5—Flour easier but weaker. Wheat, spot quiet and weak; No. 2 red 78⅝; options closed 1⅛c lower; July 79⅛; September 79; December 80⅝. Corn, spot weak; No. 2 40⅛; options closed ⅜c lower; July 39; September 39⅛. Oats, spot weak; No. 2 white 31½; options dull.

St. Louis, July 5—Flour quiet. Wheat, No. 2 red cash in elevator 74⅝; July 74; September 75; December 77¼. Corn, No. 2 cash 33⅛; July 33; September 33. Oats, No. 2 cash 27; July 23⅛, September 21.

Chicago, July 5—Flour steady. Wheat, No. 2 spring —; No. 3 spring 71½@73½; No. 2 red 73½@74¼. Corn, No. 2 33⅞@34⅛; No. 2 yellow 34¼@34⅜. Oats, No. 2 24⅛@24⅞; No. 2 white 28@28⅛; No. 3 white 25⅛@28. Rye, No. 2 60@62.

Cincinnati, July 5—Flour quiet. Wheat easy; No. 2 red 72. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 35@35¼. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 28@28½.

Groceries.

Atlanta, July 5 —Roasted coffee— Arbuckle and Levering $11.30; Lion $10.80, less 50c per 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 7½@8½c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.80; New Orleans 5.80; New Orleans white 5⅜@5⅛c; do. yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 50@65c; green, 50@65c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 7@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls. bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.75, ice cream $1.25; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 11c. Matches, 65s 45c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6¼c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6¼c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. $1.85@1.75; L. W. $1.10.

Provisions.

Atlanta, July 5— Clear ribs sides boxed 5¾c; clear sides 5¼c; ice-cured bellies 8¼c. Sugar-cured hams 10¼@12c; California 6⅜c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 6⅞c; second quality 6⅜ 6⅛c, compound 5c.

St. Louis, July 5—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $9.00. Lard easy; prime steam 4.92½; choice 4.97½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.25; extra shorts 4.87½; ribs 5.00; shorts 5.12½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.25; extra shorts 5.37½; ribs 5.50. shorts 5.75.

Chicago, July 5 — Mess pork $7.30@8.35. Lard 5.27½@5.30. Short rib sides, loose, 4.55@4.85; shoulders, boxed, 5.00@5.25; short clear sides, boxed, 5.00@5.10.

New York, July 5 — Lard easy; western steam 5.30; June —; refined easy. Pork steady; family $10.50@10.75.

Cincinnati, July 5—Lard quiet at 4.92½. Bulk meats firm at 4.95. Bacon steady at $5.70.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, July 5.—There was a good demand for cattle today and the offers were well taken, nearly all classes of buyers taking hold confidently. Buyers felt somewhat independent, owing to the fact that there was a large supply for one day, while sellers reported prices weak to a shade lower in some instances. Many lots sold 20c per 100 higher. Cattle sold at $4.65@4.75 for heavy packing lots; common to good feeding brought $3.50@4.45; good common to prime $4.40@5.

Hogs were fairly active, prices falling and a shade lower. Light hogs sold at $3.80@4.02½; mixed, $3.75@4; heavy, $3.60@3.97½; pigs, $3.50@3.95; culls, $2@3.60.

There was a fairly active demand for sheep today, and prices were fairly steady. Sheep sold on a basis of $2@3 for culls up to $5@5.25 for prime ewes; yearlings were saleable at $5.25@5.50, while spring lambs brought $4@4.50 for culls and $6@6.75 for best flocks.

Receipts—Cattle, 20,000; hogs, 39,000; sheep, 12,000.

St. Louis, July 5.—Cattle: Receipts, 3,800, including 1,800 Texans. Market slow to lower for natives; Texans steady; fair to choice native shipping and export steers, $4.90@5.40; fancy, $5; dressed beef and butchers' steers, $4.10@5.25; steers under 1,000 pounds, $3.80@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3@4.70; cows and heifers, $2.25@5; bulls, $2.85@3.65; canners, $1.50@2.85; Texas and Indian steers, $3.50@5; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,500. Market steady; pigs and lights, $3.90@3.95; packers, $3.85@3.95; butchers, $3.90@4.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,600. Market firm; native muttons, $4.10@4.60; spring lambs, $4.25@4.65; culls and bucks, $2.50@3.40; stockers, $2.50@3.40.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, July 5—Lemons, choice $3.50@3.75; fancy $4.00@4.25. Oranges, California $4.00@4.50; Bananas, straight $1.25@1.50 bunch; culls $1.00@1.25. Figs, 10. Raisins, new California $1.50@1.30; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts, almonds 16c; pecans 7@8; Brazil 8@9; filberts 11½; walnuts 8@10; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy handpicked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, July 5.—Coffee, options opened quiet but steady and unchanged to 5 points higher following smaller receipts at Rio and Santos and better European cables, which made sellers scarce without increasing speculation, partially reacted in sympathy with a late break at Havre; closed steady 5 points higher to 5 lower; sales 11,500 bags, including July 4.65, August 4.75, September 4.90, October 4.90@4.95, December 5.30@5.35, February 5.35, March 3.50, May 5.50@5.60. Spot coffee, Rio dull, but about steady; No. 7 invoice 6⅛; No. 7 jobbing 6⅝; mild steady; refined steady.

New Orleans, July 5.—Sugar quiet; open kettle 3⅜@4 5-16; centrifugal yellows 4⅜@4⅞; seconds 3@4⅛. Molasses dull; centrifugal 6@14.

ALL STOCKS STRONG

Strength Extended Even to Some of the "Cats and Dogs."

EARNINGS SHOW HEAVY GAINS

Activity Was Widely Distributed. Strength Was Maintained in the Face of Realizing.

New York, July 5.—The market for stocks continued notably strong today and much more active than the upward movement of last week. The activity was very widely distributed, extending pretty generally throughout the list and, during the course of the day, extending even to some of the "cats and dogs" on the list. The general strength of the market was maintained in the face of a realizing movement in the stocks that were most conspicuous in last week's rise—notably, Pennsylvania, New York Central and the Vanderbilt group generally, including Northwestern, Omana and the Union Pacific stocks. There was no very heavy pressure of liquidation in these stocks, but there was no effort to hold up their prices and a number of them show losses of a point or over. There was a realizing movement in the grangers also, but the vigorous strength of St. Paul sustained the group and brought new buying through commission houses. St. Paul's extraordinary gain in earnings for the fourth week in June of about $300,000 over the corresponding week of last year was the main motive for this buying, though the general outlook in the wheat market induced a general covering of shorts. The line of shorts put out in the grangers on the early belief in the ruin of the wheat crop is understood to have been very large, and no small part of the present strength of the grangers is attributed to the covering of these shorts. Atchison preferred was very markedly affected in the same way, and rose to 60⅛c. Rock Island lagged in the movement on the disappointing May statement. Other railroad stocks showing conspicuous strength were Illinois Central, Southern railway preferred, Northern Pacific and Erie first preferred. The strength of these was on buying for London account. Mexican Central was in large demand, and late in the day the coalers rose from 1 to 3¾. Bears who had sold Brooklyn Transit in expectation of a Fourth of July strike were eager buyers to cover short contracts and advanced the stock at one time nearly 4 points. The rise in Sugar extended to nearly 5 points. Other specialties which rose strongly were the Tobacco stocks, Steel and Wire, Tennessee Coal, People's Gas, International Paper and Anaconda. There was some hesitation early in the trading on account of the failure of the money market to ease off as it was expected to do under July disbursements and dividends, but later in the day call money fell to 2 per cent. It is now admitted that the recent gold exports have been directly due to borrowing for the purpose of easing the German money market, which was in urgent need of it to carry over the half yearly period. The London Statist estimates that the terms upon which money has been borrowed in New York for Berlin account have been equivalent to a rate of 6@6½ per cent for a small portion of the money that market required to tide over the pressure. Money is now expected to flow back to Berlin on account of recent speculative liquidation, and the critical period there is believed to be over. Discounts in foreign markets were generally easier today.

There was a large demand for the Erie general mortgage bonds and the St. Louis Southwstern seconds. The Erie bonds gained 1½ and the St. Louis Southwestern 2 points on the day. There was a good business elsewhere, and prices advanced a fraction. Total sales, par value, $3,390,000.

United States old 4s registered advanced ⅛ in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks today amounted to 636,746 shares, including American Steel and Wire 28,600, American Sugar Refining 58,300, American Tobacco 6,800, Anaconda 7,100, Atchison preferred 38,000, Brooklyn Transit 97,800, Chesapeake and Ohio 8,000, Burlington 27,800, Continental Tobacco 15,100, Federal Steel 11,400, Louisville and Nashville 9,200, Manhattan 10,100, Mexican Central 8,100, Missouri Pacific 14,800, New York Central 9,100, Northern Pacific 13,400, Ontario and Western 5,800, Pennsylvania 26,400, People's Gas 16,400, Reading first preferred 14,000, Rock Island 29,500, St. Paul 51,100, Southern Railway preferred 14,700, Tennessee Coal and Iron 12,800, Union Pacific 23,100, Union Pacific preferred 10,200.

Money for call 2@2½ per cent; last loan at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3¼@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.97½ for demand and $4.85¼@4.85½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.86@4.87 and $4.88@4.89; commercial bills $4.84½.

Silver certificates 60@61c.
Bar silver 60⅝c.
Mexican dollars 48½c.
Government bonds firm.
State bonds steady.
Railroad bonds strong.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	19⅞	New Jersey Central	118¾
do. preferred	60	New York Central	139⅞
Baltimore and Ohio	49⅛	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	12¾
Canada Pacific	98¾	do. 1st preferred	68
Canada Southern	54	do. 2d preferred	32
Central Pacific	52⅞	Norfolk & Western	20¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅝	North American Co.	11¼
Chicago & Alton	150	Northern Pacific	50⅜
C. B. & Q	137⅞	do. preferred	77⅝
Chic. & E. Illinois	74	Ontario & Western	27
do. preferred	120	Oregon R. & Nav.	73
Chic. Great Western	14⅝	Oregon Short Line	
Chic., Ind. & L.	9½	Pac. Coast, 1st pref	84
do. preferred	39⅞	do. 2d preferred	59
Chic. & N. W.	160	Pittsburg	184
do. preferred	194	Reading	21⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	57⅞	do. 1st preferred	62⅛
do. preferred	97	Rio Grande & W.	33
Del. & Hudson	124¼	do. preferred	78
Del., Lac. & W'n	170¼	Rock Island	118⅜
Del. & Rio Grande	22⅝	St. Louis & Santa Fe.	10⅛
do. preferred	78¾	do. 1st preferred	70⅛
Erie (new)	13⅜	do. 2d preferred	37⅛
do. preferred	37⅞	St. L. & S. W	12¾
Ft. Wayne	184	do. preferred	33⅜
Great North'n pref.	171	St. Paul	132⅞
Hocking Valley	—	do. preferred	174⅛
Illinois Central	117⅛	St. P. & Omaha	106¼
Lake Erie & W'n	18	do. preferred	175
do. preferred	71⅛	St. P., M. & M.	
Lake Shore	201⅛	Southern Pacific	32⅛
Louisville & Nash.	71¾	Southern Railway	11⅞
Manhattan L	118	do. preferred	52⅝
Metro. Street Ry	226¼	Texas & Pacific	19⅛
Michigan Central	111	Union Pacific	45
Minn. & St. Louis	54⅛	do. preferred	78⅝
do. 2d preferred	91⅛	U. P., D. & G. pfd	—
Missouri Pacific	45⅛	Wabash	7⅜
Mobile & Ohio	41⅛	do. preferred	22
Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	Wheeling & L. E	9
do. preferred	34⅞	do. preferred	24

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	110	United States	48
American	135	Wells Fargo	126

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	36⅝	do. preferred	112
do. preferred	92	National Lin. Oil	3
American Spirits	6⅛	Pacific Mail	48⅝
do. preferred	30	People's Gas	121⅛
American Tobacco	95	Pullman Palace	159⅛
do. preferred	139	Silver Certificates	60
Consolidated Gas	188⅝	Stand. Rope & Twine	7⅛
Com. Cable Co	179	Sugar	158⅞
Col. F. & Iron	44	do. preferred	117
do. preferred	105	T. C. & Iron	66
General Electric	118¼	U. S. Leather	5⅜
Haw. Com. Co	110	do. preferred	71⅝
Brook. Rap. Tran	118¾	U. S. Rubber	53
International Paper	43	do. preferred	116⅛
do. preferred	79	Western Union	89⅜
La Clede Gas	53	Federal Steel	58⅝
Lead	30	do. preferred	81⅛

BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg	101	La. new consol 4s	107
do. 3s	108	L. & N. unified 4s	98⅛
do. 3s coupon	108⅛	M. K. T. 2ds	68⅛
U. S. new 4s reg	129⅛	do. 4s	93⅛
do. coupon	129⅛	N. Y. Central 1sts	112⅛
U. S. old 4s reg	111⅛	N. J. Cent. 5s	120
do. coupon	113⅛	N. Carolina 6s	127
U. S. 5s reg	112⅛	do 4s	102
do. 5s coupon	112⅝	Northern Pac. 1sts	113
District 3 65s	119	do 3s	68⅛
Ala., Class A	110	do 4s	104⅛
Ala., Class B	110	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	107⅛
Ala., Class C	98	Nor. & West. con. 4s	95⅛
Ala., Currency	98	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	135
Atchison 4s	102⅛	Oregon Nav. 1sts	112
do. adj. 4s	85	do 4s	103
Canada So. 2nds	111	O. S. Line 6s, t. r	132
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	96⅛	O. S. Line 5s, t. r	113⅛
do. first income	41½	Reading 4s	89⅛
do. second income	13	Rio G. W. 1sts	99⅛
C. & O. 4½s	95⅛	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	111⅛
do. 5s	120	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	123⅛
Chic. & N. W. con 7s	144⅛	St. Paul consols 7s	188
do. S. F. deb. 5s	122⅛	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	124
Chicago Terminals	102	do 5s	121⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	106	Southern Ry. 5s	110
D. & R. G. 4s	101⅛	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	85⅛
East Tenn. 1sts	105⅛	Tenn. new set 3s	94⅛
Erie Gen. 4s	74	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	115
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	81	do reg. 2nds	55⅝
Gen. Electric 5s	119	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	90
G. H. & S. A. 6s	113	Wabash 1st 5s	117
do. 2ds	108	do 2ds	103
H. & T. Cent. 5s	113	West Shore 4s	115
do. con. 6s	112⅛	Wisconsin Cent. t. r	77
Iowa Cent. 1sts	114	Virginia centuries	85
K. C., P. & G. 1sts	60	do deferred	8⅛

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, July 5.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were steady and quiet today, with Americans leading features. The market, however, was narrow though firm until New York prices were received, whereupon it became buoyant and the close was at the best. Briskness was confined to a few stocks—St. Paul, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific common, Southern and Atchison preferred. The feeling here is that stocks may be high enough, but the glut of dividends in the United States is so great owing to the purchase of European holders that the investment pressure, it is believed, may go much further.

Money was harder despite the distribution of the consol dividend, as tomorrow's big payments must be made on treasury bills and the orders of the London council loan.

Gold to the amount of £55,000 bars were bought by the bank and £62,000 in eagles; £50,000 arrived from Australia. The bank is paying 77s 9 1-2d. The week's influx was £1,535,000.

Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, July 5.—The stock market was strong throughout the entire session. There were some early recessions due to profit-taking and temporary hesitation. There was little startling news current, but reports generally were brilliant in character. The ruling of call money at the full legal rate had no unfavorable effect on prices. The grangers were conspicuous in the speculation, St. Paul in particular advanced over a point on its remarkable showing of gross earnings. Tobacco rallied sharply on covering, and there was a renewed upward movement in steel and iron, based on uninterrupted prosperity of the industrials and advanced over a point in anticipation of increased dividend. Firmness of the Gould stocks was pronounced. Metropolitan Street Railway was weak on talk that its labor troubles were not over. Pennsylvania Railroad was sold off moderately on an adverse decision in a suit contracted with the Louisville Bridge Co.

STOCKS	Opening	High	Low	Last sale	Closing bid
Am'n Tobacco	92⅛	95	92	95	95
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	158¾	160	155⅛	158⅞	158¾
Atchison	19⅞	20	19⅝	20	19⅞
do. preferred	58⅝	60	58⅝	60	60
Balto. & Ohio	49⅛	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	49⅛
Brook. Rap. Tran.	117⅛	119	116⅝	118⅞	118¾
Anaconda Mining	55⅛	56⅛	55¼	56	55¾
Bur. & Quincy	138¼	138⅞	137⅛	137⅞	137⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅞	58⅛	57⅞	58¼	57⅞
Ches. & Ohio	26⅝	26⅞	25⅝	26¾	26¾
Canada Southern	......	......	......	......	54
Del. & Hudson	124	124¾	123⅞	124¼	124¼
Del. & Lack	......	......	......	......	170¼
Erie	......	......	......	......	13¾
Con. Gas	189	189⅜	188⅛	188⅛	188⅝
Gen. Electric	......	......	......	......	118¾
Chic. Great West.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	14⅛
Jersey Central	118¼	119	117¾	118½	118¾
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	......	......	......	......	12¾
do. preferred	35	35	34⅛	35	34⅞
Louisv. & Nash.	72	72	71⅜	71¾	71¾
Lake Shore	......	......	......	......	201⅛
Manhattan L.	118¼	119	117¾	118	118
Mo. Pacific	44⅞	45⅞	44¾	45⅝	45⅛
Met. Street Ry	227¾	227¾	226	226	226⅛
National Lead	......	......	......	......	30
Northern Pacific	50¾	51⅛	50¼	50⅝	50⅛
do. preferred	77¾	78¼	77¾	78⅜	77⅞
N. Y. Central	141	141	140	140	139⅞
Northwestern	160¾	161¼	160⅝	160⅛	160
Omaha	106¾	106⅞	106	106¼	106¼
Pacific Mail	48⅛	49	48⅛	48¾	48⅝
People's Gas	121⅝	122	120¾	121⅜	121⅛
Reading	21⅛	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝
Rock Island	118⅜	118⅞	118	118⅛	118⅜
Southern Rwy	11⅝	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
do. preferred	52	53	52	52¾	52⅝
St. Paul	132⅜	132¼	131⅜	133	132⅞
Tenn Coal & Iron.	64¾	66⅛	64⅜	66	66
U. S. Leather pfd.	71	71¾	71	71⅛	71⅜
Union Pacific	44⅞	45⅝	44⅜	45	45
do. preferred	78⅞	79¼	78⅝	78⅝	79⅝
Western Union	90	90	89¾	90	89¾
Wabash, pfd	21	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	22
Am'n Cotton Oil	37¾	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝
Am'n Spirits	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
do. preferred	......	......	......	......	30
U. S. Rubber	......	......	......	......	53
do. preferred	......	......	......	......	116⅛
Federal Steel	58¼	59⅛	58	58⅞	58⅝
do. preferred	81	81¾	81	81⅝	81⅛
Illinois Central	117¼	117¼	117	117⅛	117⅛

*Ex-div. 1¼ per cent. †Ex-div. 1. ‡Ex-div. 1⅛.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	107	Atl'nta 4s	106
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	108	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	107
Ga. 4½s, 1915	122	Macon 6s	117
Savannah 5s	114	Columbus 5s	105
Atl'n'a 6s, 1902	110	Rome 5s	105
Atl'n'a 7s, 1904	110	So. Car. 4½s	115
Atl'n'a 6s, L.D.	120	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	110
Atl'n'a 5s, L.D.	112	Chatta. 5s, 1911	100
Atl'n'a 4½s	109	Col. S.C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	91
		Ala. Class A	110

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	112	Atl'nta & Cha. 1st 7s, 1907	116
Ga. 6s, 1922	116	do incomes, 1900	99
Ga. Pa. 1st	119		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	104		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	204	Aug. & Sav	110
Southwestern	110	A. & W. P.	123
		do deben	102

The Day's Trade in Stocks Reviewed.

By Private Wire to C. B. Woodruff.

New York, July 5.—Following from The New York Sun: "There were evidences of irregularity in the day's stock market that were not present last week, but, on the other hand, the market in some respects was broader than it was then. Business was resumed after the protracted holiday with few additions to the general situation bearing upon stock market valuations. The condition of the New York associated banks as revealed in the statement of averages on Saturday, was reflected in a fairly close money market, the bulk of the borrowing on call being effected at the full legal rate. The common expectations of an early relapse in money market conditions, however, prevented the prevailing circumstances there from being accounted a decisive influence in the trading. A tangible reflection of the rate for money was furnished in the market for sterling exchange, which weakened perceptibly, thus placing the question of gold shipments on Saturday in some doubt. Perhaps the most important factors in the day's situation were furnished in the large number of traffic returns for various periods, which came to hand over the holidays. Whereas last week's speculation was almost wholly confined to the Vanderbilt shares and to granger stocks, today's dealings comprised active trading not only in those stocks and as noted in a number of the industrials and specialties, but also in the anthracite coal group, Louisville and Nashville and Southern Railway preferred. Indeed no quarter of the market escaped attention altogether, and the bond market was also strong and active. Brooklyn Rapid Transit led the local transportation shares in a sharp advance based upon the settlement of threatened labor troubles, and among the specialties noteworthy strength appeared in Tennessee Coal and Iron and Mexican Central.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, July 5.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $281,695,791; gold reserve, $242,308,409.

Foreign Finances.

London, July 5.—Closing, consols for money 107 5-16; consols for the account 107½. Illinois Central 120½; Atchison 20½; Louisville and Nashville 73½.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

Money 1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 1⅞@1 5-16 per cent; for three months' bills 1⅞@2 per cent.

Paris, July 5.—Three per cent rentes 102 francs 27½ centimes for the account.

The Metal Market.

New York, July 5.—The metal market developed a healthier undertone, and showed a moderate amount of activity today. Cables from the European markets and advices from western points averaged up distinctly in favor of the market and stimulated buyers.

At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants nominal at $13.50.

Lake copper steady with $18 bid and $18.50 asked.

Tin higher with $27.37½ bid and $27.62½ asked.

Lead firmer with $4.50 bid and $4.55 asked. Spelter steady with $6 bid and $6.25 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4.30 and for copper $18.25@18.50.

St. Louis, July 5.—Lead firm at $4.37½. Spelter strong at $5.75.

Visible Supply of Grain.

New York, July 5.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat on Saturday, July 1st, as compiled by the New York produce exchange, is as follows:

Wheat 33,632,000 bushels; increase 4,773,000 bushels.

Corn 13,838,000 bushels; increase 648,000 bushels.

Oats 5,591,000 bushels; decrease 35,000 bushels.

Rye 722,000 bushels; decrease 143,000 bushels.

Barley 898,000 bushels; decrease 405,000 bushels.

In this statement wheat includes stock at New Orleans, Galveston, Fort Williams and Port Arthur.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, July 5.—Wheat, spot No. 2 red western winter, no stock; No. 1 red northern Duluth firm at 6c 1d; futures quiet; July 5s 3¾d; September 6c ⅜d; December 6s 1½d

Corn, spot American mixed old 3s ¾d; futures quiet; July 3s 4⅝d; September 3s 6d; October 3s 6½d.

BEARS SOLD FREELY

Statistical Figures Now Overweigh All Other Influences in Wheat.

CASH DEMAND IS VERY POOR

Bears Very Aggressive and Predict Much Lower Prices—Other Markets Sympathized with Wheat.

Chicago, July 5.—The grain markets were extremely weak today, owing to a vast accumulation at primary points since last Saturday. Wheat lost 1⅞c. Provisions were influenced by the weakness in grain. Pork declined 10c, lard 5c and ribs 5c.

Wheat opened at a loss of ⅝c compared with the closing price of last Saturday. All the early information was against higher prices. The English visible supply, which a year ago showed a decrease of 296,000 bushels, today showed an increase of 1,538,000 bushels. Shipments from India to European markets astonished even the bears. They were reported at 2,000,000, making a total from all points to Europe of 8,193,000 bushels. September wheat, which opened with sales from 75c down to 74⅝c, showed no tendency to rally with this astonishing supply of grain, and the bears offered the markets down until at noon September was bringing 74⅛@74¼c. Covering caused a slight rally, September touching 74½@74⅝c. The visible supply figures, however, started a second decline, September touching 73⅝c. Adding the ports of Galveston, New Orleans, Fort Williams and Port Arthur to the primary points, today's supply showed an increase of 4,744,000 bushels. This enormous increase was partially offset by a decrease of 3,248,000 bushels in the quantity on ocean passage. Chicago received 277 cars, while Minneapolis and Duluth reported 1,378 cars, compared with 243 cars a year ago. Shipping demand was slack, only 16,000 bushels reported sold for export. Atlantic port clearances were 820,000 bushels of wheat and flour. The market showed no signs whatever of rallying, and closed at 73⅝@73¾c for September, a net loss of 1⅞c.

Corn ruled heavy in sympathy with wheat. Chicago received 2,364 cars. Atlantic port clearances were 849,000 bushels. The visible supply increased 765,000 bushels, against 151,000 a year ago. September opened unchanged at 34⅜@34½c. That was the highest price of the day, and the close was at the bottom, 33⅞—a net loss of ⅝c.

Stop-loss orders in oats caused a decline of 1@⅛c. The weakness of wheat and corn caused a stampede among September longs. Cash demand was only fair, 10,000 bushels being sold here for export. The visible supply increased 44,000 bushels. Chicago received 863 cars. September opened unchanged at 21⅝c and declined steadily to the close to 20⅞c.

Provisions sympathized with the weakness in grains. Large receipts of hogs also depressed the market. September pork closed 10c lower at $8.47½, September lard 5c lower at $5.17½ and September ribs 5c lower at $4.90.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat 189, corn 1,050, oats 425 cars, hogs 35,000 head.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
July	73½	73½	72⅛	72y
September	75	75	73⅝	73¾
December	76⅜	76⅜	75½	75½
Corn No. 2—				
July	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
September	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞
December	34	34	33¼	33¼
Oats No. 2—				
July	24	24	23⅛	23⅛
September	23⅝	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞
May	23¾	23¾	23	23
Mess pork per barrel—				
July	8.32½	8.32½	8.30	8.30
September	8.55	8.55	8.47½	8.47½
Lard per 100 pounds—				
July	5.07½	5.07½	5.07½	5.07½
September	5.22½	5.22½	5.17½	5.20
Short ribs per 100 pounds—				
July	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
September	4.90	4.92½	4.90	4.90

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	49,204	57,000
Wheat, bushels	236,000	152,000
Oats, bushels	670,600	425,000
Corn, bushels	1,557,500	1,643,000
Rye, bushels	8,300	650
Barley, bushels	20,400	31,600

Ware & Leland's Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to C. B. Woodruff.

Chicago, July 5.—Wheat: Liverpool closed with a small advance; Paris 25 centimes higher, flour 30 centimes higher. Antwerp strong and advancing on unfavorable weather. French crops reported damaged by rain. Stocks at Antwerp reported as 4,400,400 bushels, against 1,200,000 last year. Wheat on passage decreased 3,248,000. French provincial estimate of crop 342,000,000 bushels, against 360,000,000 last year. European visible decreased 184,000 for the week and 4,000,000 for the month. English visible increased 1,541,000 bushels. American visible, new basis, increased 4,473,000, according to Jones. World's shipments 8,073,000, including 2,240,000 from India. Weather conditions favorable, but rains are predicted tonight and tomorrow through the spring wheat belt. Government crop report generally favorable. Primary receipts 1,619,000 bushels. Clearances 690,000; 10 loads reported for export; 200,000 bushels new southern wheat received at Baltimore over the holidays. There was wheat for sale from opening to close, the statistical figures overweighing all other influences. Outside orders been light, and as far as we can learn the cash demand has been poor. The bear party has been much in evidence and has sold freely with a great deal of confidence. The closing was at about the lowest price of the day. To read the reports that are sent in from the northwest would lead operators to believe that there would be enough spring wheat to feed the world. As regards the shortage in the winter wheat states it has been lost sight of. It will not cut any figure until later on. The bears are very aggressive and predict much lower values, but the market gives way stubbornly. Vigorous efforts are being made to depress the market and lower prices no doubt will be witnessed during the week, but on weak spots we believe purchases would be made, as the crop is not made nor is it sure that the recent decline is simply discounting conditions which are supposed to prevail.

Corn: Thirty reported for export. Charters 350,000. Crop reports favorable. There has been very confident selling, and it looks very much as if lower prices will prevail.

Oats—There has been a moderate amount of business. Commission houses sold. There was a good break in sympathy with the balance of the market and it may extend some further, on which we favor purchases.

Provisions—Stocks of ribs show a large increase of over 5,000,000 pounds. The selling was better than the buying and for the moment the market acts in sympathy with grain.

Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, July 5.—Wheat in Liverpool opened higher but closed lower. The English visible increased 1,500,000 and last week's world's shipments reached 8,250,000, of which 3,250,000 are from the United States and Canada. Owing to large receipts our visible supply increased last week 1,750,000, against a decrease last year of 1,250,000. This is on a basis of the old way. The increase, including the 4 points—New Orleans, Galveston, Fort Williams and Port Arthur is 4,750,000 bushels. Milling demand has been good, but stocks are increasing now. Wheat will soon be coming to market with a rush unless the shipping outlook changes to encourage holdings for higher prices.

Corn receipts last week were very large, but our visible increased only 1,500,000, as the movement has been stimulated by the cut in freight rates, and shipments not intended for consumption and export will come in sight again in a few weeks. The invisible supplies are decreasing in cribs and on farms, and the August and September movement should be correspondingly smaller than a year ago. Last week's clearances 4,500,000 bushels.

Provisions were speculatively inactive, though outgoing shipments are larger. Stocks at the end of the month are expected to show a fair increase, though proportionally less than a year ago, owing to large shipments last month. Movement of hogs this and next month is expected to decrease.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Corrected Daily by McCullough Bros.

String beans, round green, $1.25 to $1.50 crate; wax beans, no sale; English peas, none offered; celery, per dozen, owing to quality and bleaching from 40c to 60c; tomatoes, fancy stocked, $1.50 to $1.75 crate; choice, $1 to $1.25; irish potatoes, fancy, per barrel, $2.50 to $2.75; choice, $2 to $2.50 per crate, in proportion; squash, per crate, 50c to 75c; cabbage, 2 to 2½c per pound; cucumbers, per crate 50c to 75c; peppers $1 to $1.25, owing to quality; pineapples, full crates, $5 to $6; half crates in proportion. Egg plants, $1 to 1.25; peaches, six-basket crates, $1.50 to $2; raspberries, pint 5c to 6c; cantaloupes $1 to $1.50 crate; barrels, $2 to $2.25; watermelons, $40 to $70 car. Florida honey peaches dull at $2 to $2.50 crate of six baskets.

California fruit: Plums, crate, $2; peaches, crate, $1.50 to $1.75; apricots, crate, $2.25 to $2.50; cherries, crate, $1.75 to $2.

Naval Stores.

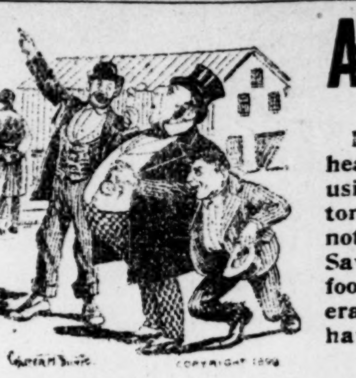
Savannah, July 5—Turpentine firm at 37¼@37½; sales 49 casks; receipts 2,949. Rosin firm; sales 3,776 barrels; receipts 7,365; A, B, C, D $1.00; E $1.05, F $1.10; G, $1.20; H $1.25; I $1.30; K $1.45; M $1.75; N $2.00; windowglass $2.15; waterwhite $2.35.

Wilmington, July 5—Turpentine steady at 36@36½; receipts 143 casks. Rosin quiet at 90@95; receipts 353 casks. Crude turpentine firm at $1.35@2.10; receipts 41. Tar firm at $1.30; receipts 73.

Charleston, July 5—Turpentine firm at 36; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, July 5—Eggs 10@10½c. Butter, fancy Georgia 15@17½; choice 10@12½, dull; fancy Tennessee 15@17½c, choice 12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, large 15@17½; small 10@12½c; ducks, puddle, 18@20c; Peking 25@27½c. Irish potatoes 70@80c per bu; sweet potatoes 65@90c per bu. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions $1.00@1.10 per bu; $3.25@3.50 per bbl. Cabbage, 2@2½c per lb. Beeswax 20@22½c. Dried fruit, apples 7@8c; peaches 12½@14c.



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NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Fulton County, Georgia, Atlanta, July 5, 1899.—In accordance with the action of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues of Fulton county, Georgia, had this day and as set forth in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That architects be requested to submit to the board of county commissioners plans for an independent annex to the present courthouse, providing for three additional courtrooms and all necessary rooms incident thereto.

"Second. The plans to cover the entire cost of the work, including all steam heating, plumbing, light fixtures and elevators, if plans call for elevators, and everything connected with the building except furniture.

"Third. The work including the plans to be submitted as above not to cost more than $100,000.

"Fourth. Should the board select any one of the plans submitted, it will contract with the architect furnishing same, to make detailed specifications for the work at not exceeding 5 per cent upon the whole cost of the work, including superintendence by the architect of same.

"Fifth. The walls of the building contemplated in the foregoing resolution shall be of stone, marble or brick, or good brick with stone or marble trimmings, and when built shall not extend nearer the south line of the county property than twenty feet nor nearer the east line than twenty feet.

"Sixth. That the county will not be liable to any architect or any one for any drawings or plans submitted unless the same are accepted and contract is let upon the same within the appropriation, and that plans to be submitted as above at the regular board meeting on Wednesday the 2d day of August, 1899, at 11 a. m., and that all the drawings be upon one-eighth scale, and that the architects be notified they need not provide in their plan for additional quarters for tax collector, treasurer, county school commissioner or the county commissioners."

You are invited to submit drawings or plans at the time and on the conditions stated therein at the office of the commissioners in the courthouse annex.

ANTON L. KONTZ,
Clerk Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, Fulton County, Georgia.

july 6 13 20 27—thur

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains from Union Depot.

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	6 55 am
†3	Savannah	7 25 am	†2	Savannah	7 50 am
103	Hapeville	8 00 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
†105	Griffin	9 00 am	108	Jonesboro	12 10 pm
109	Hapeville	9 35 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
†11	Macon	11 20 am	†12	Macon	4 05 pm
111	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	4 40 pm
113	Hapeville	3 80 pm	114	Hapeville	6 10 pm
115	Hapeville	5 45 pm	†116	Griffin	6 45 pm
†1	Savannah	7 35 pm	†4	Savannah	8 30 pm
117	Hapeville	7 50 pm	118	Jonesboro	11 10 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
119	Hapeville	10 45 am	120	Hapeville	9 10 am
121	Hapeville	2 05 pm	122	Hapeville	12 50 pm

†Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Nashville	7 30 am	†2	Nashville	8 15 am
7	Marietta	8 00 am	†70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
†71	Chattanooga	10 35 am	72	Marietta	5 30 pm
†1	Nashville	7 30 pm	†4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†38	Montgomery	11 40 am	†35	Montgomery	5 25 am
†34	Selma	7 00 pm	†33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
†36	Selma	11 50 pm	†37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	5 40 am
14	LaGrange	9 20 am	13	College Park	8 30 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 59 am
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 11 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 11 pm
22	College Park	3 56 pm	21	College Park	4 31 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	LaGrange	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	College Park	12 25 am	27	College Park	11 15 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN.			SUNDAY TRAIN.	
42	LaGrange	10 20 am	41	West Point	5 10 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 23 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will leave from Union passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Augusta	5 00 am	†2	Augusta	7 30 am
†7	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	10 05 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta	1 10 pm
†1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	5 00 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Conyers	6 25 pm
†27	Augusta	8 20 pm	†4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†41	Norfolk	5 15 am	†402	Washington	12 00 n'n
†403	Washington	2 50 pm	†38	Norfolk	8 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Lv Atlanta for Knoxville ...... 8 15 am
Ar Atlanta from Knoxville ...... 7 30 pm

†Daily.

Go and have a good time with the Gate City Guard at Pearl Springs tomorrow.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson

BANKERS

Investment Securities

HARVEY EDWARD FISK.
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SOUTHERN EXCHANGE

Gould Building. - Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc,

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References: Fourth National and Capital City Lanks.

FOR SALE

$50,000 State of Georgia, 4½% Bonds, due 1903
$32,000 State of Georgia, 4½% Bonds, due 1904
$16,000 State of Georgia, 4½% Bonds, due 1915
$9,000 State of Georgia, 4% Bonds, due 1926
$9,000 State of Georgia, 3½% Bonds, due 1932

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

JOHN W. DICKEY, Broker, Augusta, Georgia.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO

DEALEARS IN

Investment Securities.

MURPHY & CO.

Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

Cotton, Stocks and Grain.

2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Rerferences: Lowry Banking Company, Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

C. B. WOODRUFF,

COMMISSION BROKER,

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Long Distance Telephone 1127.
Private leased wires to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
Orders executed promptly for investment or carried on margins.
Reference: Fourth National Bank, Atlanta.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co.

The Direct, Quick Through Line via Montgomery Texas, Mexico and California.

THE BEST ROUTE

To Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 28 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 40 p m	
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 30 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily
Leave Houston	5 50 a m		6 55
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m		7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m		12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m		12 30 p m
Leave Selma		5 40 a m	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	6 10 a m	1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 33 p m	8 50 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	9 18 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	18 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	0 30 p m

LaGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv	Atlanta	Ar.	8 20 am
7 23 p m	Ar	Newnan	Lv.	6 40 am
7 54 p m	Ar	Grantville	Lv.	6 05 am
8 22 p m	Ar	Hogansville	Lv.	5 52 am
8 35 p m	Ar	LaGrange	Lv.	5 25 am

Nos. 37 and 38 Vestibule Train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

Nos. 35 and 36 solid trains, Washington to New Orleans; sleepers New York and New Orleans.

George W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

H. D. Ellis, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

J. W. Warner, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta.

R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

George C. Smith, President and General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

Exchange Notes.

As sleeping is one of the most important functions of life, it is necessary to know how to prepare for it, and how, if possible, to maintain a comfortable and healthful position during the hours of repose.

Altogether too little time is given to resting. The majority of people are workers. They toil from six to ten hours daily, and are not content to make their play time short. Instead of the eight hours of sleep recommended by the laws of health, they seldom get more than five or six. This, of course, quickly destroys both health and vigor, especially of women. Somehow, lack of sleep affects a woman's looks more quickly than a man's.

Sleeping rooms, too, are often unsuited for the purpose to which they are put. There are any number of girls and women who, having but one room to themselves, are anxious to make that room do duty for several. They convert a couch into a bed, they surround it with draperies that soon become dust-laden, and they pile it with silk and cretonne covered cushions, which are used daily, but seldom cleaned. All this they prefer to a clean white bed. The walls of this room are hung with innumerable gewgaws which they suppose are artistic, but which only succeed in being unhygienic.

If one hopes for the best health she must make some sacrifices; and after all, it pays in the end.

The Japanese would never think of sleeping in a furnished room. In their sleeping apartments there is nothing more than a roll of matting which constitutes the bed. Americans would do well to follow the hardy little oriental in this respect.

The most hygienic night-robe is a cotton one. If possible wear it also in winter in preference to a heavy flannel one. Never tuck it under the pillow in the daytime. It should be first thoroughly aired, then hung in a closet.

The best way to arrange one's hair at night is to braid it. It should be braided loosely, to prevent the hairs from breaking, and in one braid.

Beds should not be soft and downy, and girls and women must not, as a certain physician says they are apt to do, surround themselves with a great many pillows. This is enervating, prevents ventilation, hinders circulation and renders the flesh flabby. A hard bed is best for making firm flesh.

To sleep prone upon the back is unhygienic. With the figure propped up with many pillows and the knees raised it is impossible to obtain beneficial sleep. This position sends the blood to the brain and induces nightmare and bad dreams. It causes the mouth to drop open, thus making nasal breathing impossible.

Sleeping on the stomach is also unhealthful. It hinders digestion and circulation, and renders breathing difficult.

Sleeping on the right side stretches the muscles about the heart and aggravates any trouble one may have with that organ.

An eminent physician says that the correct way to sleep is on the left side with the arm thrown behind. Animals sleep as nearly upon the chest as possible, and they assume the best methods usually in these matters. This brings the body nearly, but not quite over the chest. This is the best position for promoting health and a fine figure.

That the brain may receive more perfect rest the room should be darkened always during the hours of slumber. For those who are bad sleepers this precaution should especially be taken.

In spite of the fact that women are looked down upon as the uninventive sex, they have a fairly good number of inventions set down to their credit.

In fact, the exhibitions in the patent office at Washington show not only that women are much busier in invention than is generally suposed, but that the results are frequently of importance.

Women inventors did not appear in any considerable numbers until a generation ago. Of the hundreds of women's patents exhibited at Washington nine-tenths have been issued within the past twenty years. At present woman has found so sure a market for the results of her inventiveness that several patents are granted to women every week.

Women when they turn inventors do not occupy themselves exclusively with curling tongs and clothespins. Many of them take out patents on agricultural implements, mining machinery, electrical contrivances and the like.

Among the women who have patented valuable inventions during the past few months are Julia E. Meyenberg, of Chicago, who secured a patent on building blocks arranged to lock together; Abby S. Vose, of Providence, who patented an improved buttonhole cutting machine; Cecilia A. Brewer, who invented an intricate and highly improved washing machine, and Minerva R. Buckley, who invented a water filter.

This activity on the part of women is usually rich in results. The inventors themselves sometimes secure large royalties, and more frequently still, the inventions are of so practical a nature that the labor of thousands of women is lessened by their introduction.

There are more than a hundred women who receive big incomes every year from their patents, and there are other patents which will yield similar fortunes when they are set afloat.

One woman draws $5,000 a year for an improved glove butoner. A patented waist supporter is supplying another woman with a generous amount of pin money. The invention of new games and toys for children supplies many women with a regular income. In fact, all that women accomplish in this line is not known, because often the inventions are bought directly by the firms which intend to use them, and the inventor's name never appears.

A line where women are becoming increasingly inventive is that of patent medicines, complexion cures, soaps and perfumes.

These articles are so much in demand and attention is so easily attracted to them that many a woman has achieved a fortune either through the merit of her magic formula or her shrewdness in placing it upon the market.

Harber-Mead.

Invitations are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Ethel Mai Harber, of Harmony Grove, to Henry Clinton Mead, of Atlanta.

The ceremony will be performed at the First Baptist church, in Harmony Grove, on Wednesday evening, July 19th.

Miss Harber is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. D. Harber, of Harmony Grove. She is a beautiful and popular young lady and a graduate of Lucy Cobb institute. She is well known in many cities of the state, where she has visited, and has the happy faculty of making warm friends of those who know her.

Her father is one of the leading business men of that place, being president of the cotton mills at Harmony Grove.

Mr. Mead is a member of the bar of Atlanta, and is a lawyer who stands high with his business associates. He is the leading member of the firm of Mead & Cochran and is secretary of the Young Men's Democratic League.

Colvitt-Strain.

Darien, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—The marriage of W. H. Strain, of Darien, Ga., to Miss Lucy Colvitt, of Savannah, Ga., occurred today at 1 o'clock at the latter place, at the residence of the bride's mother, Rev. Osgood F. Cook officiating. The bride is the charming daughter of Mrs. H. L. Colvitt, a young lady greatly admired by all who know her. She will be gladly welcomed back to Darien, her former home. Mr. Strain is an excellent young business man, the eldest son of the late Adam Strain, a member of the firm of Adam Strain's Sons. He is connected with many of Darien's enterprises. The happy couple will visit Asheville, N. C., Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and other favorite summer resorts, and will be at their beautiful home on the ridge after a sojourn of about three weeks.

Westcott-Samford.

Opelika, Ala., July 5.—(Special.)—Mr. T. D. Samford, of this city, and Miss Louise Westcott, of Montgomery, were married at the First Methodist church in that city this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and were tendered an elegant reception at the home of the groom's parents, ex-Congressman and Mrs. W. J. Samford. The bride is one of Montgomery's belles, beautiful, accomplished and wealthy, while the groom is a prominent lawyer, being a son of the leading attorney of east Alabama. He is United States commissioner for this district and has held varied high and honorable positions in the state, though a young man. The wedding and reception were among the greatest social events Alabama has ever known.

Social Items.

Mr. Walter S. Thomson, of Bremen, arrived in the city yesterday and is with Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Gordon.

Mr. John Welch, of Athens, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. Fulton Colville left yesterday for Warm Springs, Ga., where he will attend the bar association.

Mrs. J. C. Hanslen, of Montgomery, Ala., is visiting Mrs. Arnold, at 441 Washington street.

Mr. G. W. McElveen and Mrs. and Miss Pace are at the Kimball for a few days.

Mr. Charles Harman is spending the summer at Decatur with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cox.

Mr. Eugene C. Spalding is in New York.

Mrs. W. L. Peel and Mrs. W. H. Kiser will leave Gainesville this week for Tallulah Falls.

Mrs. Scully and the Misses Scully have returned from Toccoa Falls.

Mrs. E. H. Barnes and Miss Bostick are at 385 Piedmont avenue.

Yesterday afternoon Colonel and Mrs. R. J. Lowry gave a delightful coaching party, complimentary to Mr. John Welch, of Athens. Among the guests were: Miss Reese, Miss Block, Miss Dooly, Miss Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Thomson, Mr. Welch, Mr. Inman, Mr. William T. Hill and Mr. Charles McGehee.

Mrs. Carrie R. Stewart and Misses Eloise Pansy and Anita Stewart have gone to North Carolina, where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Lelia Belle Fuller leaves next week for Griffin, where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. Edward White, Jr., and little daughter, and Mrs. Edward White, Sr., left last night for Afton, Va., where they will spend the summer.

Miss Julette Crumley and Miss Katherine Glover are visiting in Tennessee.

Miss Susie Taylor spent yesterday in the city.

Miss Daisy Stewart is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Robinson, on Peachtree street.

The outing at Lithia Springs on Saturday evening, at which a number of young people were to be entertained, has been postponed until Saturday of next week.

Miss Susie Cunningham has returned home after a delightful visit to Miss Bessie Ray, at her summer home, "Creatwood."

It was with deep sorrow that the friends of Miss Abbie Middlebrooks heard of her death, which occurred Sunday morning at the home of her father, Mr. W. M. Middlebrooks. For nearly a year she had been ill, and for several months past it was known that she could not recover. Miss Middlebrooks was only twenty-two years of age and was a graduate of the Girls' High school of the class of '93. She afterwards attended Dr. Price's school at Nashville. Her sincerity in friendship and gentle manners gained for her a warm place in the hearts of all who knew her. Her life was an example of unselfishness and of that "charity which thinketh no evil."

Miss Rusha and Georgia Goodloe, of Afton, Va., who have been visiting Mrs. Edward White, Jr., have returned home.

Mrs. W. F. Dykes has returned from an extended visit to Marshallville and Montezuma with her little daughter Helen.

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Parks are on a pleasure trip to the California coast. They were accompanied by their little daughter.

The regular monthly meeting of the woman's relief corps will be held Thursday evening, July 5th, at 6:30 o'clock, in the evening, at the residence of Mrs. J. J. West, 55 Georgia avenue.

Mrs. W. T. Wilson and Master Hugh Clayton Wilson will return from Gainesville Saturday.

Dr. Theodore Toepel, the physical director of the Atlanta Athletic Club and the Hebrew Association, will leave shortly on a trip to Cleveland, O, to attend the annual convention of athletic instructors. From there he will make an extensive tour through the east, in order to familiarize himself with the latest ideas in physical culture.

Miss Nellie Block has returned from Cement.

The regular monthly meeting of the Home for the Friendless Association will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock. A vice president is to be elected and the meeting will be of unusual importance. A full attendance is desired.

Judge and Mrs. Sam J. Winn are entertaining a pleasant house party of little girls at their lovely home in Lawrenceville, among whom are Misses Clara May Winn, Annie Owen and Alice Louise Thomas, of Atlanta.

$3.50 to Tybee and Return—Retail Grocers' Excursion, Saturday, July 22d, Via Central of Georgia Railway.

Tickets will be sold from Atlanta, Carrollton, Newnan, Senoia, Griffin and intermediate points Saturday, July 22d, good returning on any regular train up to and including special train leaving Savannah 9 p. m. July 26th. Two special trains; leave Atlanta 9:30 and 10 p. m. Ticket office 16 Wall street and union depot.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures swollen feet, blisters and callous spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

JOHN J. EAGAN GETS LARGE FORTUNE

Will of the Late W. A. Russell Placed on Record Yesterday.

ESTATE VALUED AT $750,000

Mrs. Mary Eagan Gets Whitehall Street Property and Home.

A NEPHEW GETS BEQUEST OF $5,000

Sister Is Given Life Interest in Mitchell Street Property—Faithful Service Is Rewarded.

The will of the late W. A. Russell has been proven in common form in the ordinary's office, and it grants to the nephew of the deceased, John J. Eagan, almost the entire fortune, estimated to be $750,000; his portion is estimated at more than half a million dollars.

Mrs. Mary V. Eagan and J. J. Eagan qualified as executrix and executor yesterday morning, and the will was placed upon the records. The will was signed August 12, 1895, and was witnessed by R. B. Beadless, R. C. Ellison and John B. Daniel.

John J. Eagan is given the remainder of the estate after $5,000 is taken out for George R. Berry, $1,000 each for John P. Tuggle and Fred B. Law, two clerks who were in the employ of Captain Russell; a life interest in two stores on Mitchell street for Mrs. Lizzie Hoyt, a sister, and the property at Nos. 43, 45 and 47 Whitehall and the home at 508 Peachtree, which goes to Mrs. Eagan.

The property on Whitehall street is very valuable, as well as the home on Peachtree street. John J. Eagan will continue to conduct the large tobacco business which was founded and built to its present proportions by his uncle.

The will in full is as follows:

State of Georgia, County of Fulton—I, William A. Russell, of said state and county, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make this my last will and testament:

"Item first—I desire all of my debts paid at as early a date as possible.

"Item second—I give, bequeath and devise to my sister, Lizzie M. Hoyt, two storehouses and lots, known in the city of Atlanta, Ga., as numbers nine (9) and eleven (11) Mitchell street, for and during her natural life, and at her death to go to my sister, Mary V. Eagan, in fee simple.

"Item third—I give, bequeath and devise to my sister, Mary V. Eagan, the storehouse and lot known in the city of Atlanta, Ga., as numbers forty-three (43), forty-five (45) and forty-seven (47) Whitehall street, and also the dwelling house and lot (with all the furniture and contents) known in the city of Atlanta, Ga., as number five hundred and eight (508) Peachtree street, unconditionally and absolutely.

"Item fourth—I give, bequeath and devise to my nephew, George R. Berry, five thousand dollars ($5,000).

"Item fifth—I give, bequeath and devise to John P. Tuggle one thousand dollars ($1,000) for long and faithful services.

"Item sixth—I give, bequeath and devise to Fred B. Law one thousand dollars for long and faithful services.

"Item seventh—I give, bequeath and devise to Willie Russell Law five hundred dollars to educate her.

"Item eighth—I give, bequeath and devise to my nephew, John J. Eagan, after paying my debts and above bequests, the remainder of my estate not herein specially described, both personal and real, of every kind and character whatsoever, it being the intent of this instrument that after all special bequests as is herein provided for shall have been taken from my estate that the remainder of my estate shall go absolutely and unconditionally to John J. Eagan.

"Item ninth—I hereby appoint Mary V. Eagan and John J. Eagan executrix and executor of this my last will and testament, without bond and without being required to make returns to any court of any kind of their acts and doings."



JOHN J. EAGAN.

He Inherits a Fortune of Fully Half a Million Dollars From His Uncle, the Late W. A. Russell.

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 50 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy-Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canadas, and Europe.
FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St. N. Y.

BIG COAL CONTRACT.

City Coal Will Be Furnished by the Procter Coal Company.

RED ASH LUMP JELLICO

What Mr. Carl H. Stanton Says About the Award and the Amount of Coal on Hand.

Yesterday afternoon the finance committee of the city council awarded the contract for domestic coal for the next year to the Procter Coal Company. There were many bids submitted, but the Procter Coal Company seems to have had the longest pole and consequently got the persimmon. This is a large and desirable contract. The company will have to furnish coal to twenty-six public school buildings, eight fire engine houses, chamber of commerce, Grant park, city stockade, Oakland cemetery, and for that matter all the other places where the use of coal is necessary.

The quality of the coal is to be the best Red Ash Jellico lump, and up to the highest standard both as to heat and lasting qualities.

The Procter Coal Company has an office and yard at 349 Decatur street, and it is said that this concern has already over 400 cars of coal in its yards, and that it is receiving daily large shipments from the mines. Evidently these people think that we are going to have another cold winter, and are making provisions for it in advance.

Mr. Carl H. Stanton, the company's manager in this city, is a hustling young man, and knows how to sell coal. Both the public and his competitors believe this.

Yesterday, in speaking about the deal, he said:

"Yes, the Procter Coal Company has secured the contract to furnish the city its domestic coal for the next year. We already have something like 400 carloads of the best lump coal in our yards—more than can be found in all the other yards in the city. We are preparing for cold weather, and we have the kind of coal that will please the people. Upon a very rigid and thorough investigation, the city officials are fully satisfied as to the merits of our coal, and we believe the people generally will indorse the action taken by the finance committee of the city council.

"The Red Ash Lump Coal, of which we make a specialty, makes a strong, hot fire, burns to ashes, leaves no clinkers and lasts longer than any coal I have ever used."

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Chicago 6, Pittsburg 3.

Pittsburg, July 5.—Pittsburg's three hits coupled with two errors by Chicago gave the locals three runs in the second inning. Callahan allowed only four hits in the other seven innings. Attendance 2,400.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	3	9	2
Chicago	6	13	2

Batteries, Leever, Rosenbrough and Schriver; Callahan and Chance. Umpires, Swartwood and Latham. Time 2:33.

Washington 6, New York 2.

New York, July 5.—The Giants were defeated for the third consecutive time by the Senators today. As in the two previous games the visitors outbatted the Giants. Attendance 500.

	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	6	3
Washington	11	11	4

Batteries, Meekin and Warner; Dineen and Kittredge. Umpires, Lynch and Connolly. Time 1:55.

Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 4.

Philadelphia, July 5.—Brooklyn fought hard to win today's game, but after they had secured a lead of one run the Phillies in the eighth on a base on balls, two long flies and three hits, one a double, managed to win out. Attendance 3,300.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	4	12	1
Philadelphia	7	12	1

Batteries, McJames and Smith; Donehue and McFarland. Umpires, Emslie and Smith. Time 2:10.

Boston 5, Baltimore 4.

Baltimore, July 5.—Errors and stupid work on the bases and in the field were factors in the defeat of the Orioles today by the Champions. Attendance 1,530.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	4	6	2
Boston	5	12	4

Batteries, Nops and Robinson; Killen and Clarke. Umpires, McDonald and Manassau. Time 2:15.

Louisville 11, Cincinnati 7.

Louisville, Ky., July 5.—Hawley's wildness in the first two innings gave the colonels a commanding lead, which the visitors could not overcome. Attendance 200.

	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	11	8	6
Cincinnati	7	9	2

Batteries, Phillipi and Powers; Hawley and Woods. Umpires, Gaffney and Andrews. Time 2:30.

Forfeited the Game.

Gainesville, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—The ball team from Lawrenceville forfeited the ball game scheduled to be played today by a score of 9 to 0 in favor of Gainesville. The game was forfeited by the Lawrenceville players on account of the fact, they claim, that Gainesville broke her contract by playing two professional players, Capan, pitcher, and Matthews, catcher, from Atlanta.

Norcross Beat Stone Mountain.

Norcross, Ga., July 5.—(Special.)—Norcross and Stone Mountain crossed bats yesterday afternoon at Doraville. The score was 18 to 9, in favor of Norcross.

TRACK ATHLETES OFF FOR ENGLAND

Yale-Harvard Team Sailed for Southampton Yesterday.

CAPTAIN ROCHE CONFIDENT

Americans Will Attempt To Wrest Laurels from Oxford Boys.

BURKE AND QUINLAN ALSO LEAVE

The Two Men Who Were Charged by the English Team with Professionalism Will Contest.

New York, July 5.—The Yale-Harvard athletic team which is to compete with Oxford and Cambridge sailed today on the American liner St. Louis for England. All of the men were in excellent condition.

The team was given an enthusiastic farewell at the dock and was accompanied to England by over fifty Yale and Harvard men, who go to cheer on their team. Of the team thirteen are from Harvard and nine from Yale. All the men selected were on board. Captain Roche, of the Harvard contingent and one of the 100-yard men, said before sailing:

"We are going over confident that we are going to do well. Both Burke and Quinlan are on board, and I do not anticipate having trouble on their account.

"Tht men are all anxious to get to work, and while I cannot say what the result will be, I can say that we are going to make a good showing. This belief is shared by all the men and with that spirit we are going to do work which I think Americans will not have to be ashamed of."

James C. Lathrop, trainer of the Harvard men, said:

"The men at present are in good health and show the result of training. Of course, the majority of them have never been across the pond, and the effect of the trip on them is a matter for speculation. I believe that they will be back in form in a few days after we get on land. If they should suffer from the effects of the ocean voyage it will handicap us, but this is one of the things we cannot help. We are going direct to Brighton, where we will stay until the games. The result remains to be seen, but you may rest assured that it will be one of which no one need be ashamed."

SEASON AT BRIGHTON IS OPENED.

Pick of the Horses from Sheepshead Will Run in Today's Events.

New York, July 5.—Following are the entries for tomorrow at Brighton Beach:

First race—One mile: Bannockburn, 121; Fire Arm, 119; Briar Sweet, 116; Cambrian, Kinley Mack, Sir Hubert, Ahom, 109; John B. Doerr, Jr., 104; The Kentuckian, 101.

Second race—Selling, five furlongs: Allowance, Plohn, G. E. Wightman, 109; Golden Scepter, Lassie James, 106; Knight Bannert, Shrove Tuesday, Prosit, 103; Golden Lack, 98; Mynheer, Thermos, Posthaste, Frank Webb, 97; Kamara, Tristan Belle, 94; Shamokin, Vendig, 92; Beverage, 89.

Third race—The First Attempt stakes, five furlongs: Prince of Melbourne, Mesmerist, 127; Vulcan, 125; Killashandra, 120; Shoreham, Plucky, 112; Onotas, 107; Scale, 104.

Fourth race—Brighton handicap, mile and a quarter: Imp, 115; Bangle, 112; Martimes, Maxine, 110; Box, Latson, 107; Ethelbert, 106; Formero, 100; May Hempstead, 95.

Fifth race—One mile: Ahom, 121; Formero 111; Pirate M., 108; Fly By Night, The Burlington Route, Oliver Mc., Little Saint, St. Clair, Survivor, 106; Captain Sigsbee, Roysterer, The Kentuckian, 101; Lepida, 96.

Sixth race—Selling, six furlongs: Dr. Parker, 116; Whiplash, 109; Marshall, Nautch Girl, 108; Flax Spinner, Ortoland, Blarneystone, 105; Utopia, Harry Reed, Zenone, 102; Red Spider, Handcuff, Decide, Uncle Louis, 97; Hapsburg, 95; Belgrave, 94; Glad Hand, Dolly Welthoff, Sky Scraper, 89; Diminutive, 85.

FAVORITES LUCKY AT ST. LOUIS.

Jockey Burns Rides in the Money in Five Events.

St. Louis, July 5.—Three favorites, one second choice, one third choice and one long shot were first past the post at the fair grounds today. The betting was spirited and the track heavy. Summaries:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs: Leo Planter, 108, T. Burns, 5 to 1, won; Tom Collins, 102, Southard, 1 to 3, second; Harrie Floyd, 99, Frost, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:18⅘. Pat Murphy, Leetka, Sangamon, Reeder and War Belle ran.

SECOND RACE—Selling, two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs: El Caney, 118, Houck, 9 to 5, won; Dinornis, 115, Frost, 7 to 2, second; Hachmeister, 115, T. Burns, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:13¾. Badinage, Fine Shot, Fox Bard, Invocational, Sylvian, Lee King and Peter Durica also ran.

THIRD RACE—Two-year-olds, five furlongs: Thrive, 102, Frost, even, won; Alice Turner, 106, Southard, 6 to 1, second; Bonnivard, 109, T. Burns, 14 to 5, third. Time, 1:12⅘. Grace Logan, Tim Gainey, Giga and Chickamauga ran.

FOURTH RACE—Selling, six furlongs: Belle Ward, 105, T. Burns, 6 to 1, won; Barriso, 107, Conley, 15 to 1, second; Loving Cup, 111, Southard, 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:18⅘. Wiggins, Ed Gartland II, Trombone, Connie Lee and Sly also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, six furlongs: Diser, 109, Houck, 30 to 1, won; Ned Wickes, 110, Morse, 12 to 1, second; The Pride, 113, Piggott, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:19. Chimura, Chimisette, Schanken, Lulu W, Dr. Graves, Vill Mar, Torione and Cathedral also ran.

SIXTH RACE—One mile and seventy yards, selling: Wilson, 112, T. Burns, 8 to 5, won; Ransom, 109, MacJoynt, 6 to 1, second; Truxillo, 112, H. Shields, 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:53¾. Ethel L, Sir Joseph Lister, Judge Steadman and Lord Neville also ran.

A SMALL BOY KICKS A BOMB.

It Explodes and the Lad Is Badly Injured.

Huntsville, Ala., July 5.—(Special.)—Elgie Chapman, a small boy, was horribly lacerated today by the explosion of a fireworks bomb in east Huntsville. The bomb was fired up last night and did not explode. The boy found it today and kicked it. The bones in his arm, leg and side were exposed, the flesh being blown off.

Use the genuine
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
"The Universal Perfume."
For the Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath. Refuse all substitutes.

Go and have a good time at Pearl Springs with the Gate City Guard tomorrow.

THE HEATED TERM IS NOT WITHOUT ITS BLESSINGS:
A GAS STOVE IS ONE OF THEM.
FOR SALE BY THE ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.
CR. BROAD AND ALABAMA.
$10.00 AND $12.00 CONNECTED.



Rich Bridal Gifts
—IN—
Sterling Silver
Just Received. Your Inspection Invited
Charles W. Crankshaw
JEWELER.
Cor. Whitehall and Alabama.

THE GRAND
7TH WEEK | EVERY NIGHT.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
THE THANHOUSER-HATCH STOCK COMPANY
TONIGHT AND BALANCE OF WEEK,
"INCOG."
Monday, July 10th,
The Butterflies.
Night Prices—15, 25, 35 and 50c.
Matinees—25c, all seats reserved.

Rider's Imperial.
—TONIGHT—
WASHBURN SISTERS, Last Sensation and
BADGERED BY GOSH.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'
Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner.
Are the only preparations that will restore the hair to its original healthy condition. At all druggists.

75 cents round trip to Gate City Guard Picnic. Dancing, boating and fishing free.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PARTITION SALE.

By virtue of an order of the superior court of Fulton county, entered at the March term, 1899, in the case of Forrest Adair et al. vs. E. C. Jones and Mrs. Ella Bussey, we will sell at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the courthouse door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on Tuesday, August 1, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, being the east half of the three-story plastered brick building and the premises on which the said east half is situated, being part of city lots 65 and 66, of the original land lot 78, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, the same fronting on Marietta street 29 feet and running back equal width northward 105 feet to a twenty-foot alley, and fronting 105 feet on the northwest side of Broad street, the same being situated on the corner of Broad and Marietta streets.

Purchaser will be required to deposit in cash or certified check on an acceptable bank at the time of making his bid in the sum of $2,500, as a guarantee that the bid will be paid upon the confirmation of the sale by the court. Said sale to be reported to the court for confirmation, and the right is reserved by the court to reject any and all bids made at said sale, and order the property resold.

This July 4, 1899.

E. H. THORNTON,
WM. S. THOMSON,
A. L. WALDO,
Commissioners.

july 11 18 25 aug 1

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received up to noon, July 15, 1899, for the erection of the four-story main building and the three-story wing of the Alabama Girls' Industrial school at Montevallo, Ala. Plans may be seen at the architect's office, room 7, Simmons building, Talladega, Ala. Proposals will be addressed to

MR. T. S. PLOWMAN,
Chairman Building Committee, Talladega, Ala.
7-6—1w

A Clear Right of Way
Should Be Given This Sale.
It deserves the utmost consideration. It hits high prices with a resounding whack. It shouts loud a tale of economy. It appeals to every thought of style and service. . . . .
YOUR CHOICE $8.00
FOR SUITS WORTH $10.00, $12.50 AND $15.00. THIS IS A STRICTLY CASH SALE, AND WILL CONTINUE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Eisenman & West
3 WHITEHALL.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
A good, safe, paying investment for $2,500. For the above sum we can sell two houses and lots on Gullatt street; the lots are 45x150 each, with a good new 5-room house on each lot; they are rented to good paying tenants at $12.50 each per month, which is 10 per cent on $3,000.
Georgia avenue lot at a sacrifice.
Handsome corner lot, north side, all street improvements, good neighborhood, $1,250.
We have a great many interesting things in real estate; certain money makers. Please call or write us.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
Agents for All Classes of Property,
18 Pryor Street, Kimball House.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 23 Peachtree street.
For Rent
Nos. 66 and 68 Walton street, new twenty-four-room boarding house, strictly modern and elegantly arranged. This place has been occupied by only one tenant since built, near three years ago; has fine reputation and tenant has been very successful, but is compelled to give up house on account of poor health. Will rent the house unfurnished for $110, or furnished for $145 per month. Possession given July 1st. Location can't be beat. This is a rare opportunity. Call at once. Isaac Liebman & Son, 23 Peachtree.

I have a little calculation which I wish to present to the shrewd conservative investors of Atlanta. I have for sale a lot 104x210 feet on a central corner. On this lot are five houses that rent for $51 per month. I can sell the entire property for $7,000.
What Will Pay It?

The annual rental is	$972
City tax (on $6,000 assessment)	90
State and county tax	55
Insurance	15
Incidentals, repairs, etc	40
Total annual expenses	$200
Leaving net annual rental	$772

This yields a clean net return of 11 per cent on the investment.
Go over the calculation for yourself. Come in and let us go over it with you, and you will find that for a
Safe and Paying Investment
there is nothing better to be offered in the city.
These are six-room houses, all in the very best of repair. They have recently been repainted and gone over by the carpenters, so that there is not a shingle out of place or a blind slat broken.
In this condition I offer them to buyers as the cleanest and neatest investment now on the market.
G. W. ADAIR.

Cliff. W. & Will. S. Ansley,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Dealers in All Kinds of City and Suburban Property, Farms and Mineral Lands.
Office 21½ East Alabama Street. 'Phone 288. Atlanta, Ga.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
PETER LYNCH
At 95 Whitehall St.
Dealers in foreign and domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Ales, Porter, Beer and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, the very best in the city or state. Send your orders or come in person. Terms cash.
Peter Lynch's Seed and Variety Store fronts 7 Mitchell. Stand will be open in a few days with a new stock Field and Garden Seeds and a variety of other goods.

S. F. Dudley vs. Mrs. Bessie F. Dudley. No. 7,331. Fall Terms, 1899, Fulton Superior Court.

To Mrs. Bessie F. Dudley, greeting—By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 26th day of May, 1899, S. F. Dudley filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the Fall term, 1899, of said court, under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in September, 1899, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 5th day of June, 1899. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga.
jun6 29 july6 29

THOMAS F. M'CANDLESS VS. SALLIE Lee McCandless. No. 7309. Fall Term 1899, Fulton superior court. To Mrs. Sallie Lee McCandless, greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 10th day of May, 1899, Thomas F. McCandless filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the fall term, 1899, of said court, under the foregoing caption. You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in September, 1899, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 12th day of June, 1899. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia. june 13 27 july 13 27

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

All creditors of the estate of James Lynch, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. JOHN J. L[illegible]
july 6-6w thur E

good for the bladder

and all diseases of the urinary organs—a powerful and efffective tonic—not a beverage. puts the liver in action—makes a person feel like living, it's no experiment--results considered, it's cheaper, quicker, and better than any other medicine.

phosphate gin

{genuine only in round bottles.}

Bluthenthal "b. & b." and bickart

ur aces. fitzhugh lee. lemp's beer. at wholesale only.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

We give to collars and cuffs a "natural linen finish" that is the perfection of style. Or a "gloss" finish; whatever you prefer. We please the people. Troy Steam Laundry. J. F. Beck, Manager.

MOVED TO 7 West Alabama Street Between Whitehall and Broad. JULIUS R. WATTS & CO. Jewelers. Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.

PARIAN PAINTS

Beautify, protect and preserve your property.

Parian Paints adhere firmly to tin, galvanized iron, wood, stone or tile and are not affected by climatic changes.

Take no chances of getting a poor job or a poor paint. Insist on your painter using Parian Paints.

Parian Paints produce a high gloss, cover perfectly, and are the most durable paints ever placed on the market.

We guarantee it.

Parian Paint Co. 39 S. Pryor St. Southern Agency CARRARA.

E & W TRADE MARK OSCEOLA

Southern Pacific Co.

Sunset Route.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

$67.35 Atlanta to Los Angeles

And Return.....

Rate open to public.

Tickets good going via New Orleans, returning through San Francisco, Salt Lake, Denver and Northern routes.

ON SALE JUNE 24th TO JULY 7th.

Limit to return September 6th.

Ordinary SLEEPER ATLANTA to LOS ANGELES $6.00 per double berth.

For further particulars address

W. R. FAGAN, Traveling Passenger Agent.

Kimball House, ATLANTA, GA.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO

PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R. (EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE NORTH AND EAST

For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent, S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent ATLANTA, GA.

DOG CATCHER IS COMING; IS YOUR POODLE TAGGED?

Within a few days the new dog law will go into effect.

This latest municipal dogma comes officially from the office of the city clerk and simultaneously from the police authorities. That the police are to con-cur in the enforcement of this anti-cur edict arises from the fact that under the new order of dog war there must be an arrest, imprisonment at the police barracks, and if the fine is not paid, then—a lynching. And the best informed dogs know there is no soft soap about this announcement.

Not for many a dog day has there been any movement in municipal circles that will cause so great a stir as this new dog law when it goes into force. It is a story that deserves a large place in cur-rent local literature.

There are too important things to be done before the dog law is enforced. One is the engagement of a nervy, daring man to serve as dog catcher, and the other is to have a prison erected at the police barracks specially adapted for canine convicts.

The mayor has signed the new dog ordinance, which calls for the capture or arrest of all dogs found on the streets, and $3 a day has been awarded for the work. The former ordinance, offering a fee of 50 cents to any person who could catch a dog, laid the city open to too many fights, if not murders, and so Atlanta is to have a straight dog catcher.

Under the law, when the dog catcher catches a dog he must turn the prisoner over to the chief of police, and the chief will hold the prisoner for twenty-four hours. If some friend of the imprisoned canine comes along and pays a fine of $1, then the dog is turned over to him; but if no such rescuer turns up then the prisoner is taken out and lynched. If there is to be any soap act after this it is not on the official programme. The old sausage joke is barred by statute of limitation.

Tagged dogs cannot be arrested, and a tag dog is one whose owner has paid the city clerk $1.75 for a tag. With this emblem of license the dog can proudly walk the streets in defiance of any dog catcher. Only the untagged dog prowling on the streets is subject to arrest, for so long as a dog is in his own bailiwick he can look over the fence and even bark at the dog catcher, though he (the dog) may not be tagged. If he is a funny dog he might go so far as to jolly up the dog catcher a little and play "last tag" with him.

But there is a serious aspect to this dog question, for the city clerk will have some trouble in finding the right sort of a man for dog catcher. He must get a man who is willing to risk his life every day for $3.

The following little advertisement has been suggested to him:

WANTED—A man with nerve, pluck and dogged determination to canvass the city daily for stray curs. Salary $3 a day. Life insurance and accident policies to be taken out by the applicant. City will furnish a reasonable amount of sticking plaster.

The chief of police has been notified that he must get a dog prison ready at once. Chief Manly does not take well to this dog phase of his official labors. In a somewhat dogmatic manner he said:

"What are we to do with a pen full of yelping, mangy curs? I can put them, as fast as they arrested, in the place where we impound cows and goats, but we will have to keep the new prisoners and the old ones separated, as there is to be a day of redemption. Then, think of the lot of old women and small boys rushing into the police barracks every few minutes to look for a lost dog. We will do the best we can with the dog prisoners, but I am afraid we are to have a whole lot of trouble with them."

There will have to be some sort of a registry kept of all the dogs taken to the police barracks each day, and the station sergeant may have to make some such entry as this:

July 14—Received of William Jones, D. C., one old brindle bog-tailed dog with a crop in the left ear; one flce with the mange; one nondescript, with a tin can tied to his tail.

How and where these dog prisoners, that are not rescued, will be lynched is not known. The city cannot in-cur any extra expense, and this duty may have to fall to the lot of the dog catcher, and be paid for out of his $3 per diem, or per kill 'em.

Some humanitarian might start up a dog cemetery, as the dispatches state has been founded in Paris. It could be a kind of dog potters field. Dod-wood trees could be planted in it. This would debar the soap idea and annihilate the sausage suspicion.

It is probable that the dog wagon will start about July 10th. At that time some brave, fearless man will be seen on the streets scanning his eagle eye into the perspective of the undulating streets. As a local poet has expressed it:

Behold, he comes to con-cur,
With anti-canine togs,
It is his dogged purpose
To jail the vagrant dogs.

This is a doggerel.

City Clerk Greene will appoint the new dog catcher this week. Chief Manly will soon have his dog prison completed. In a few days the dog wagon will be going its rounds. The dog era of 1899 is upon the people of Atlanta.

CORNORHINUS SANGUISUGA; OR UNKISSED MRS. JONES

So when Mrs. Jones, having previously read of the arrival in Atlanta of the deadly "kissing bug," found a black-winged, hard-shelled creature in her bedroom, she thought she was in imminent danger of meeting death through the osculatory propensities of the "assassin" which is the other nickname of the bug. His real appellation is "Cornorhinus Sanguisuga," of the family of "Hemiptera," so that some sort of a nickname for him was a necessity.

With screaming and shouting and with the aid of a broom and poker the "assassin" was finally captured and incarcerated in a lunch basket, where he was left all night. The next morning Jones brought the basket to the office of the city editor to show that the greater half of his family, too, had almost plunged into eternity through her proximity to the "kissing fiend."

The city editor, after carefully wiping his eyeglasses, adjusted them on his nose and with his hands clasped behind his back peered through the opening in the basket that Jones made by lifting the cover.

But he leaped backward as he saw, and the cover to the basket was brought down with celerity. The bug was right on the edge of the opening ready to jump out and kiss every one in the room to death before they could have escaped.

"Gracious," said the city editor after recovering his breath, "how dangerous. He is a more dangerous specimen than the first. We will take him right over to the state entomologist and find out his scientific name and his family. You know this is a good story, really a corking good story."

So to Brown was given the hated task of taking the "Cornorhinus Sanguisuga," of the family of "Hemiptera," "assassin" and "kissing bug," to the office of the state entomologist. He handled the basket as he would had it contained dynamite, holding it at arms' length and taking care that it struck no one.

"Don't stop me," said Brown hurriedly to a friend. "No, I can't drink. You see I have here the deadly—," and Brown passed on leaving his friends staring after him in amasement.

Brown was hailed by a well-dressed young man.

"Say, old man," said he, "I borrowed $3 from you last week and I have it for—"

"Excuse me, but I can't stop," said Brown. "This is one of the hardships of the newspaper business. Just see me tomorrow," but Brown had passed out of hearing and the well-dressed young man did not catch the last remark.

So Brown perspired his shirt to the dampness of a loaded sponge and was in a state of intense nervous excitement when the office of the state entomologist was leached.

That individual peeped through the opening in the basket, smiled blandly at the perspiring Brown, deliberately put his hand in the basket and held the supposed deadly "assassin" in his palm.

Brown could have murdered him then and there.

"Very nice beetle," said the entomologist. "Where did you get him?"

"Just a plain, ordinary beetle?" asked Brown, with his face very red.

"Yes, just a plain, ordinary, everyday beetle; the kind that gets into your room at night and hits against the bedpost. It is harmless and can always be relied upon to make a loud, buzzing noise on a still night," but before the entomologist had closed his impromptu lecture Brown had fled, and he now looks serious whenever any one mentions the deadly "kissing bug."

Mrs. Jones is not suffering from her proximity to the beetle and has failed to tell her friends of her encounter with the "assassin," while the real "cornorhinus sanguisuga" is on exhibition at the capitol, and the harmless beetle was turned loose among the green grasses of the statehouse yard.

However, Jones still believes that Mrs. Jones is pretty enough to attract any sensible, well-intentioned member of the "Hemiptera" family; and as Mrs. Jones agrees with him, there is harmony in the family, though envious females in the vicinity are cruel enough to say that Mrs. Jones is mad because she didn't get kissed.

JUDGE SAMPS HARRIS NOT ILL.

Widely Circulated Rumor of His Serious Illness Is Pronounced Untrue by Dr. J. S. Todd.

Dr. J. S. Todd last night pronounced groundless the rumor to the effect that Judge Samps Harris, of the Coweta circuit, is critically ill at a remote Georgia summer resort. Dr. Todd is the brother-in-law of Judge Harris and corresponds with him and with his family. Dr. Todd would undoubtedly have been notified in case of the serious illness of Judge Harris.

Dr. Todd stated last night that it is true that Judge Harris has been in bad health for several weeks and last week did not preside over his court at LaGrange. The rumor of his critical illness probably originated from that fact.

Judge Harris is well known in Atlanta and has many friends throughout the state. The rumor of his supposed precarious condition has been widely circulated and has caused considerable anxiety.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Send Your Family Away.

Mr. Samuel Ecker and Mr. J. M. Lee, two of the most thorough and careful hotel managers of this country, have taken for a term of years the most beautifully located, as well as most comfortable hotel, in Atlantic City, N. J.; we refer to the United States hotel with its 300 rooms overlooking the sea. Write for rates and other particulars. Mr. J. M. Lee formerly lived in Atlanta.

UNCLE SAM'S HOT BATHS.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Owned and conducted by United States government; will eradicate the effects of grip and cure rheumatism, malaria, neuralgia, catarrh, stomach, kidney, liver and nervous disorders, paralysis, blood and skin diseases and chronic and functional derangements. Mountain climate and cool, delightful summers. Leading hotels open the whole year, Avenue, Waverly, Pullman, Arlington, Great Northern, and 100 others. Address the managers for rates and C. F. Cooley, secretary Business Men's League, for illustrated pamphlets of information.

MRS. CATHERINE DALY DEAD.

Estimable Lady Died Yesterday Afternoon at Her Residence After a Tedious Illness.

The death of Mrs. Catharine Daly occurred yesterday afternoon at her residence, No. 211 Rawson street. She had been ill for some time and the end was known to be only a question of hours.

Mrs. Daly was a woman greatly beloved by all who knew her and was honored and respected by the people among whom she moved. She was the mother of J. H. Daly, Mrs. Vandergriff, Mrs. Nora Powell, Mrs. C. J. Sullivan, Misses Nellie and Bridget Daly. The deceased was the eldest sister of Michael and J. J. Haverty.

The funeral will occur Friday morning from the Church of the Immaculate Conception and the interment will be in Oakland. Further arrangements will be announced later.

Walter! A dozen on half shell, some celery, and a pint of Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry. I wish to dine with the gods.

Trade Conditions MUSE'S Exact Larger Quarters.

Step by step we have won the public's confidence, and it is this confidence that makes the splendid success we now enjoy possible. From a modest beginning, many years back, our business has gradually developed under the dew and sunshine of popular patronage, until now trade conditions compel the enlarging of our present quarters. The hope of our lives, commercially, is to meet fully the demands of the trading public, and that we may the more adequately measure up to the requirements upon us, we most cheerfully yield to the necessity of adding the third story to our present building, where will be located one of the most thorough and up to the mark Merchant Tailoring Departments extant. Yes, just such as the public wish. The second floor shall be remodeled for the accommodation of a Children's department that will delight all who visit it and that will meet in the fullest sense the ideas of those who have children to clothe. Atlanta needs this. These two floors to be reached by a spacious, comfortable elevator. The first floor will undergo a thorough change, so that we may with greater ease and comfort serve our trade in ready to wear Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men. To this end, contracts have been let. Indeed the music of the builder's hammer already resounds throughout the store, pealing forth the harmony of

Genuine Reductions

on all Spring and Summer goods. We make special mention of most liberal reductions on Spring Suits in mixed and fancy Cheviots and fancy Worsteds. Straw Hats and Negligee Shirts. Bear this in mind, that the goods we now offer are new, clean and attractive, and that during this sale as much care will be given customers in seeing that they are properly fitted as during the regular season. We propose that July sales shall be unusual in volume, and prices, not promises, shall do it. We do not name prices here, but you will be entirely satisfied with the reductions we make.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO., 38 WHITEHALL STREET.

LIVE SESSION OF ALDERMEN

Board Will Meet at City Hall This Afternoon at 3 O'Clock.

THE TAX AMENDMENT TO BE UP

Dr. Turner Will Fight the Move in Favor of the City Transfer Companies.

The regular meeting of the aldermanic board at the city hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon promises to be of unusual interest. The question of amending the tax ordinance regarding license on drays will come up, and Dr. Turner, it is said, will make a vigorous fight against the amendment.

It will be remembered that the new tax ordinance prescribes a tax of $25 per annum on every dray run in the city. This lays transfer companies amenable, the proprietors of which claim the additional tax would be a tremendous hardship on them.

Ex-Councilman George P. Howard, who is proprietor of one of the largest transfer companies in the city, has heretofore been paying about $25 per annum for the privilege of doing this business. In levying a tax on each dray, the new ordinance requires Mr. Howard to pay nearly $1,100 per annum into the city treasury for the purpose of running his numerous wagons.

Mr. Howard claimed this was a great injustice to him, in that the maximum license paid by any establishment in the city—some with much larger capital than his—was $200.

Dr. Turner takes an entirely different view of the question. He states that if the city is going to tax poor negroes $25 for every dray they use, no discrimination should be made in favor of Mr. Howard, no matter how well established his business is or how many drays he runs.

Dr. Turner fought the amendment to the new ordinance in the council and intimated then he would fight it in the aldermanic board. The amendment allows Mr. Howard to pay a $200 license, which he says he is perfectly willing to do. The outcome will be watched with interest.

SICK HEADACHE is one of the most common afflictions of the present day. A single dose of Crab Orchard Water will promptly relieve it. It cures by removing the cause.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

One Fare Round Trip to Detroit. Christian Endeavor Convention July 5-19.

For this occasion the Southern railway will sell tickets to Detroit and return at rates of one fare round trip—$21.55 from Atlanta. Tickets to be sold on July 3d, 4th and 5th; final limit, August 15th, '99.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

A Mountain Tourist

In search of grand and beautiful scenery finds such a profusion of riches in Colorado that before planning a trip it will be well for you to gain all the information possible. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad publishes a series of useful illustrated pamphlets, all of which may be obtained by writing S. K. Hooper, general passenger and ticket agent, Denver, Col. 7-2 18t

International Conference Epworth Leagues, Indianapolis, July 20-23, '99—Low Rates Via Southern Railway.

For this occasion the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Indianapolis and return at rates of one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold July 18th and 19th with final limit August 20th.

Rates open to everybody. The president of the Georgia Epworth Leagues and a number of state officers with a large party will leave Atlanta in special sleepers and coaches at 4 p. m. Wednesday, July 19th, via Chattanooga and Cincinnati, arriving in Indianapolis at 11:40 next morning. For further information, sleeping car reservations, etc., apply to

RANDALL CLIFTON, District Passenger Agent, Kimball House Corner, Atlanta.

IMPORTED WURZBURGER

Beer on draught at "The Ira Resort," next to H. Silverman Co's.

The Brown Supply Company

47 and 49 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN

General Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe for Steam, Water and Gas.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose Packing, Etc.

Corrugated and V-Crimped Iron Roofing for Warehouses, Ginneries, Etc.

Write for Prices.

"THE MORE YOU SAY THE LESS PEOPLE REMEMBER." ONE WORD WITH YOU

SAPOLIO

NO. 5045.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

At Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, at the close of business, June 30, 1899.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,005,131 89	Capital stock paid in	$400,000 00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4,994 96	Surplus fund	52,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	43,057 62
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	100,000 00	National bank notes outstanding	135,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	5,000 00	Due to other national banks	114,365 80
Premiums on U. S. bonds	10,749 82	Due to state banks and bankers	54,952 05
Stocks, securities, etc.	59,549 80	Dividends unpaid	217 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,851 59	Individual deposits subject to check	814,978 20
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	105,461 43	Demand certificates of deposit	55,098 34
Due from state banks and bankers	36,442 66	Certified checks	1,119 86
Due from approved reserve agents	63,607 42	Cashier's checks outstanding	7,617 88
Checks and other cash items	2,813 69	United States deposits	94,970 00
Exchanges for clearing house	22,133 77		
Notes of other national banks	15,000 00		
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	435 23		
Lawful money reserve in banks, viz:			
Specie	$ 71,081 08		
Legal tender notes	108,424 00		
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	179,505 08 / 7,700 00		
Total	$1,773,377 25	Total	$1,773,377 25

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON, SS: I, John K. Ottley, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN K. OTTLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899.

JOHN S. OWENS, Notary Public, Fulton County, Georgia.

Correct—Attest: EDWARD C. PETERS, W. P. INMAN, J. W. ENGLISH, Directors.

EDWIN P. ANSLEY, Successor to ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, RENTS AND INSURANCE.

Handling estates and large properties a specialty.

Takes entire charge of porperties by looking after sales, loans, rents, repairs, taxes and insurance.

Gives special attention to all property where exclusive agency is given, and will offer same through other agents, when desired, as well as give it preference to parties wishing to buy.

Special Exchange Lists, showing city property to exchange for farming lands; vacant lots for improved property; equities in large properties for smaller property, etc., etc.

Come and see my lists and give me your property for sale or exchange.

Splendid loan connections. Money secured at lowest rates.

Rent Department, T. B. Ferris, Manager. Fire Insurance, Aetna of Hartford, capital $4,000,000. Insurance Co. of N. A., capital $3,000,000. Ansley Bros. & Lipscomb, Agents.

Phone 363. Office 12 E. Alabama.

Gate City Guard picnic tomorrow. Good music and dancing.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

SUMMER Excursion Tickets at LOW RATES Now on Sale.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MORRIS.—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. David P. Morris and family are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. David P. Morris Thursday, July 6th, from his late residence, 920 Peachtree street, at 3:30 p. m. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers and meet at Patterson's at 2:30 p. m.: A. P. Herrington, Edgar Oliver, H. C. Leonard, T. J. Donaldson, Colonel A. J. West and C. J. Simmons. The following will attend as escort and meet at the residence, 920 Peachtree: A. S. Tally, Jack Smith, G. H. Tanner, A. P. Stewart, A. Q. Adams, Captain John A. Miller, James R. Wylie, Harry Krouse, Dr. L. P. Stephens, Dr. A. D. Johnson, Dr. W. B. Parks, George Sims, H. F. Leak, E. M. Roberts, Judge T. S. Langston, Judge A. E. Calhoun, Judge S. H. Landrum, J. L. Hight, E. T. Payne, J. H. Goldsmith, Dr. W. M. Durham, G. J. Dallas, T. C. Mayson, Captain F. M. Farley, J. A. Scott, Glenn Faver, James Bridge, J. H. Stark, J. H. Ellsworth, James Sharp, J. J. Spalding, E. P. Anderson and J. D. Collins. Special escort of real estate men: E. P. Black, G. W. Adair, Ansley Bros., A. J. Coakley, G. J. Dallas, G. C. Drummond, W. A. Fuller, S. W. Goode, Green & Mathews, J. C. Hendrix, Frank Liebman, G. M. McKinnon, W. A. Osborne, J. B. Roberts, M. L. Thrower, S. B. Turman, George Ware, H. L. Wilson, J. J. Woodside and C. H. Girardeau.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Fulton lodge, No. 216, F. and A. M., will be held this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock sharp, Masonic hall, Pryor and Hunter streets. All brethren fraternally invited to attend. DAVID MARX, W. M.
JOHN A. ERDMAN, Secretary.

A regular communication of Fulton lodge No. 216, F. & A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, this (Thursday) evening at 8 p. m. All qualified brothers fraternally invited.
DAVID MARX, W. M.
HENRY C. MEAD, Acting Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Councilmen.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the first ward, subject to city primary. S. P. MONCRIEF.

I respectfully announce my candidacy for alderman from the north side, subject to city primary.
HARVEY JOHNSON.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, July 5.—Forecast:

Virginia—Showers Thursday; probably fair Friday; variable winds.

North Carolina—Showers and cooler Thursday; threatening Friday; variable winds.

South Carolina—Showers Thursday; partly cloudy Friday; variable winds.

Georgia—Showers Thursday; probably fair and warmer Friday; variable winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Threatening and warmer Thursday; probably fair Friday; variable winds, becoming southerly.

Mississippi, Louisiana and east and western Texas—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; southerly winds.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair and warmer Thursday, except showers in extreme eastern portions; fair Friday; southerly winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	78
Daily normal temperature	77
Highest temperature	88
Lowest temperature	69
Total rainfall during 24 hours	.91
Deficiency of precipitation	6.73

General Weather Report.

Reports received at Atlanta, Ga., on July 5, 1899. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p. m., 17th Meridian time.

STATION.	Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Rainfall
New York, cloudy	70	86	T
Norfolk, clear	82	92	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	82	92	.00
Raleigh, clear	82	90	.00
Wilmington, clear	78	86	.00
Charleston, pt. cloudy	80	88	.00
Augusta, cloudy	74	94	T
Savannah, cloudy	80	92	.60
Jacksonville, cloudy	72	92	.58
Atlanta, cloudy	74	88	.91
Tampa, pt cloudy	80	90	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	74	88	T
Vicksburg, cloudy	84	88	.00
New Orleans, pt. cloudy	86	90	.01
Palestine, clear	86	90	.00
Galveston, pt. cloudy	82	86	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	82	86	.60
Buffalo, cloudy	76	86	T
Detroit, cloudy	68	78	.12
Chicago, clear	64	68	.06
Memphis, clear	78	80	.40
Chattanooga, cloudy	72	82	.20
Knoxville, cloudy	72	82	.01
Cincinnati, cloudy	76	80	T
St. Paul, clear	78	84	.00
St. Louis, pt. cloudy	84	88	.00
Kansas City, clear	84	88	.00
Omaha, cloudy	82	86	T
Huron, cloudy	78	84	.62
Rapid City, clear	74	..	T
North Platte, clear	92	96	.00
Dodge City, pt cloudy	88	94	.00
Abilene, clear	88	90	.00
Mobile, cloudy	74	86	.50

J. B. MARBURY, Local Forecast Official.

UNDERWOOD "UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER," 237 Equitable Bldg. PERFECT VISIBLE WRITING. Not one line only, but ALL THAT HAS BEEN WRITTEN With absolute, Permanent Alignment. JUST SEE IT and have it explained. Then you would take no other. That's all. TYPEWRITER

C. L. EDWARDS vs. Mrs. Leola Edwards—No. 7401, Fall Term, 1899, Fulton Superior Court.

To Mrs. Leola Edwards or to whom it may concern, greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 24th day of June, 1899, C. L. Edwards filed a suit against you for removal of disabilities returnable to the fall term, 1899, of said court, under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in September, 1899, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 26th day of June, 1899. G. H. TANNER, Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga.

King & Anderson and Lewis W. Thomas, plaintiff's attorneys.

July 6 13 20 27; aug 3 10 17 24 31